THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

To whom all letters on business must be addressed

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Wilmington Journal.

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THIS COMPANY HAS FINISHED ITS ROAD to Old Fort, at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains, 114 miles west from Salisbury, and twenty-five miles East of Asheville, to which latter point fine four-horse Coaches RUN DAILY from the end of the Railroad. Hacks for families are also in readiness for any point in the West.

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SAM'L. McD. TATE,
President and Sup't W. N. C. R. R. Co.
june 8 215-d3:&w3tch

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The Carolina Messenger,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
AT GOLDSBORO, N. C.
IMPROVED AND ENLARGED!

A NEWSPAPER OF THE PRESENT TIMES,
INTENDED FOR THE PEOPLE NOW ON EARTH, including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, and all manner of honest folks, and the wives, sons and daughters of all such.
ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR!
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☞ Every new subscriber receives, as A GIFT, a handsome POCKET MAP of NORTH CAROLINA, containing also a Calendar, and the time of holding Superior Courts in every County throughout the State. ☜

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THE MESSENGER is fearless, trenchant, indomitable, ardent in its advocacy of sound Democratic principles, unsparing in its denunciation of political abuses and corruption; and not confining its discussion to mere politics, it takes a wide range touches upon a great variety of subjects, and aims to be a safe guide of public opinion on all topics which engage public attention. It gives conspicuous prominence to State news and market reports.

CANVASSERS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.
SEND YOUR MONEY
in Post Office orders, wherever convenient, if not, then register the letters containing money.
Address JULIUS A. BONITZ,
Editor and Prop'r
Goldsboro', N. C.
mar 3 dlt-wly

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HILLSBORO' STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

A. A. HARBIN.....PROPRIETOR.
jan 14 Star copy 92-1td&6m-ch

J. D. PEARSALL

HAVING QUALIFIED AS INSPECTOR OF Naval Stores, &c., respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public generally.
may 19 15-wtf

SAMUEL Y. GREER,
(Successor to Dialogue & Greer,)
Fire Hose Manufacturer,
520 NORTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1821.
Steam Fire Engine, Forcing and Suction Hose, Leather and Rubber Buckets, Pipe, Nozzle, Screw and Patent Coupling of all kinds.
feb 24 w6mch

ROBERT C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c
WILMINGTON, N. C.
OFFICE AT JOHN C. BEYER'S STORE would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits their patronage.
Jan 13 w—tf

WILMINGTON MILLS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
NORTHROP & CUMMING, Proprietors.
☞ Cargoes of YELLOW PINE LUMBER furnished for any market at short notice.
☞ All kinds of PLANED LUMBER always on hand. Also, LATHS, BRICK, &c., &c.
dec 16 45-6m

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau St., New York City.
jan 13 49-w6mch

ALL KINDS OF
JOB WORK
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
EXECUTED AT THE
JOURNAL OFFICE.

STATE NEWS.

The election for the ratification or rejection of the act entitled an act to protect the city of Raleigh from accident by fire (whatever that means) will be held on Monday next.

The Wadesboro *Argus* learns that Alex. Riley, formerly of Anson county, was killed at Cashe's depot, S. C., on Saturday morning last. The U. S. soldiers arrested the murderer. The particulars were not given.

The Neuse river is under survey from Goldsboro' to its mouth. The Newbern *Times* jumps to the conclusion that the next Congress will appropriate $150,000 for the purpose of cleaning it out.

The Tarboro' *Southerner* says: The Board of Assessors for Town completed their work on Monday last. The property has been valued at $380,000, being an increase of about $50,000 over the valuation last made.

The Norfolk *Journal* learns that the young man Trollinger, from North Carolina, reported by the Christiansburg *Messenger* to have been beaten to death by a man named Wysor, near Duplin depot, an account of which was published in this paper on Tuesday, is alive, and at work on the Lynchburg and Danville railroad.

The *Robesonian* learns that the Dockeries will oppose Convention, and that "the old jineral" will probably be the candidate of the office holders' party in Richmond county. The Conservatives are unanimous for Convention, however, and they hope to carry a large part of the more decent and intelligent radical vote.

Gentleman from Montgomery county represent the wheat crop as almost an entire failure. Corn and cotton, however, are very promising, and the peach crop will be very fine.

The people of that county are almost unanimous for Convention and are confident of carrying the county by a large majority. Our old friend, Jere Luther, Esq., we learn, will probably be the candidate, and we regard his election as a foregone conclusion.—*Robesonian.*

Goldsboro is in need of rain.

Raleigh is threatened with burglars.

Goldsboro is shipping peaches, beans and cucumbers.

Harvest has begun in Forsyth county. An average yield is probable.

Crop prospects in Greene county very good.

The water in the Tar river is so low as to prevent navigation by the boat running between Washington and Tarboro'.

The conservatives and democrats of Stokes county have nominated Col. Sam. M. Hughes as their candidate for the approaching state convention.

Mr. Lemuel Lassiter, an aged and respected citizen, and a Mason in good standing, died at his residence, in Greene county, on Thursday the 1st inst.

The residence of the late Governor Worth, says the *Sentinel*, has been sold to Mr. Fredrick Burger, late of Bremen, Germany. He is a gentleman of large capital and much energy.

General Clingman has published a masterly letter in favor of Convention. It is able, bold and scathing. We shall take an early opportunity to lay it before our readers.

The Winston *Sentinel* says that Peter Tice, a citizen of Davidson county, committed suicide last Tuesday by throwing himself under the cog-wheels of the Howard mill on Abbott's creek.

Mr. T. R. Debnam, an old and highly respectable citizen of Wake, was accidently shot in the hardware store of Mr. Julius Lewis in Raleigh, by the careless handling of a pistol. The wound is a very serious one.

FOUND GUILTY.—Sheriff A. C. S. Powell of Sampson county, who was indicted before the U. S. Circuit Court, at Raleigh, for holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, having been a constable before the war, has been found guilty. The sentence has not been rendered.

The people of Chatham county want to establish the Haywood and Cane Creek Railroad, chartered by the last Legislature to run from Haywood, on Deep River, *via* Pittsboro, to a point in Alamance county. Books of subscription have been opened.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.—We learn from the Fayetteville *Eagle* that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, was held in Fayetteville on the 7th. The report submitted to the Stockholders showed that a considerable sum had been expended last year in improving and keeping open the channel of the river, and that a force was now, and would be continued during the summer season, in further improvements. The Stockholders suggested to the President and Directors, for the future, to charge 10 per cent. upon the gross amount of freight as tolls, and as far as the season justifies and the means of the Co., enable, to continue the improvement of the channel of the river, by keeping the same free and open, and so do other improvements as may be found practicable.

Jno. D. Williams was re-elected President the ensuing year, B. G. Worth, and D. R Murchison, of Wilmington, and W. N Tillinghast, and Thos. J. Jones, of Fayetteville, Directors.

We were shown last week a stalk of cotton from the plantation of Mr. H. C. Alford, near Floral College, in this county, that bore a dozen well-formed squares.—These were the first we had seen this season, and we think are in advance of anything reported from any county in the State. Last year Robeson furnished the first bloom, the first open boll, and the tallest stalks, and this year, having gained the first, we propose to take each succeeding point up to the first bale.

Mr. Daniel J. McLeod, residing at McLean's X roads, in this county, also reports having cotton squares on his farm as early as the 28th ult.—*Robesonian.*

THE LATE JUDGE HEATH.—The statement of the manner of the death of the late Hon. R. R. Heath, published in the *Sentinel*, was copied from the Statesville *American*. It will be gratifying to the family connections and friends of the deceased to learn that his death was in no manner suicidal, as will appear from the following letter:

SALISBURY, June 7th, 1871.

Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr.:

DEAR SIR:—I understand that the Raleigh *Sentinel* and Statesville *American* ascribe the death of Hon. R. R. Heath to a *suicidal* act. This is a mistake. From authentic information coming to me, (his brother-in-law,) from Jefferson, where the Judge died, I am able to state that under supposed partial derangement, he attempted suicide, but was frustrated in the effort, and that his death was a natural one, and in no manner ascribable to artificial means. For the benefit of the Judge's family connections and friends, you will please publish the above.

Yours, &c,
T. G. HAUGHTON.

Outrages In Kentucky.

There is need of troops all over the country, to judge by the terrible prevalence of Ku-Klux outrages. In Kentucky, one Samuel Johnson (a colored man) was dragged into the woods and whipped nearly to death by a party who broke into his house, all for voting the Democratic ticket. Then there was another negro, Sid Embry, who voted for a Democratic magistrate at Athens, Ky., and was the next night taken from his house and shot to death. In Tennessee, one Scratch was tried and fined $25 for Ku-Kluxing his colored servant girl. His manner of operation was to tie her up by the thumbs, which he did three times, on each occasion a heroic girl, Miss Henry, cutting her down. This case aroused great loyal indignation until it was discovered that Scrath was a Radical, never having voted the Democratic ticket, and now efforts are making to have the fine remitted. But farther North, even in Jacksonville, Ill., this terrible klan operates. In that place the wives of prominent white Radicals organized an armed band and cleaned out a notorious colored bawdy house, at which their husbands were too familiar visitors, treating the female wards of the nation without the least regard for their civil rights. If President Grant is not too much engrossed with the sports of Long Branch, could he find time to send a few troops around to these places?

Philadelphia *Herald.*

Where's your filial gratitude, you naughty boy? What would you have been without your father and mother? "I s'pose I'd been an orphan, sir."

Prompt and practical—Stranger—"My good man, can you tell me the nearest way to Druid Hill Park?" Cabby—"Jist inside the cab here, sir."

Our European Correspondence.

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

Voyage across the Atlantic—Cove of Cork—Emigration—Discontent of the People—City of Cork—Queen's College—The Blarney Stone—Irish Guides—Railway Travel—The Telegraph System—Lakes of Killarney—The Eagle's Nest—Echoes among the Rocks—Innisfallen—Ross Castle—Gap of Dunloe, &c., &c., &c.

BELFAST, IRELAND, May 23, 1871.

We left New York early on the morning of the 6th May, in the good ship "City of Antwerp" of the Inman Line. There is so much difference of opinion as to the safest and best steamers for crossing the Atlantic, that a few words respecting the merits of this favorite line may not be out of place.

These steamers are owned by a British American House, which commenced in 1851 with two ships; one of which, the "City of Manchester," is still running—and the fleet now numbers seventeen splendid steamers, from two thousand to three thousand tons burthen each—furnishing a speedy, safe and reliable means of transit between the two countries; of this number the "City of Brussels" and the "City of Paris" are, without doubt, the fastest vessels on the Atlantic, while the others make regular and fast voyages. All of these ships were built at Glasgow on the Clyde, and are certainly models of beauty and symmetry. The accommodations for passengers are first class, and do doubt fully equal in every respect to any other line. Since the loss of the "City of Boston" last year, the Inman Company have ordered that all of their steamers shall keep out of the latitude of the ice bergs, the greatest danger to which these trans-Atlantic steamers are exposed at this season of the year, and although this wise precaution increases the distance by nearly a whole days sail, the voyage from New York to Queenstown is generally made in ten days, and to Liverpool in eleven days. The "City of Brussels," however, has lately made the run in eight days from port to port, which is the fastest time on record.

After a pleasant voyage of ten days, during which the usual horrors of that much dreaded and peculiar disease, seasickness, had been endured, we sighted the bold ragged hills of Kerry in old Ireland, and in a few hours more we were met by a steam tender from Queenstown to land the passengers and mails for that place; and it being our desire to make the trip through Ireland, the beginning of our tour, we joined a small party with the same intent, and in about an hour were landed safely on *terra firma* again.

We were at once struck with the beauty of the scenery in the spacious harbor—Cove of Cork—which is one of the finest in the Kingdom, and would afford shelter to the whole British navy. The little islands, covered with rich emerald green turf, relieved in the back ground by the lofty heather topped hills, forms a picture which the eye delights to rest upon. On Great Island, upon which the little town is built, rest the remains of Wolfe, the author of the beautiful lines on the burial of Sir John Moore: "Not a Drum was Heard," &c.—On landing in Queenstown, we found the place crowded with Irish emigrants, there being more than four thousand of them waiting here for the steamers for America. This enormous drain is continually going on, our steamer having taken more than eleven hundred out on her last voyage.—The exodus has greatly relieved those that are left behind, as we soon learned that labor was well paid, and the country improving wonderfully thereby.

We met several fellows who, having become tired of life in New York, had returned to the old home, and were living comfortably. Notwithstanding the measures of relief that have been adopted by the British Parliament, the people of Ireland, particularly the lower classes, are still discontented; the latter in some places, especially in the South—Cork and Kerry, and also in Tipperary counties—are bitter in their denunciations of the Government and the landlords.

The better classes seem to be more favorably disposed to the Government, while the people of Belfast and other towns in the North are its staunch supporters.—It is to be hoped that better days are in store for this beautiful land; it is sad, indeed, that a country so rich and beautiful by nature, should always be so unsettled.

We spent a night in Queenstown, and early next morning took passage for Cork—eleven miles by the river Lee—every foot of which is through a most beautiful land in a fine state of cultivation, potatoes, barley, oats and wheat being the principle products. The little farms are enclosed by substantial stone walls five to six feet high and two to four thick, which look as if they would stand for ages; these are lined inside with hawthorne hedge, which now in bloom, perfuming the air with its delicious fragrance.

About two miles from Queenstown we pass the pretty village Passage, a watering place of some note, of which we read in the "Irish Lyrics." The town of Passage is both large and spacious,

"And situate upon the say,
'Tis nate and dacent, and quite adjacent,
To come from Cork on a summer's day."

Farther on we passed through one of the justly celebrated lakes or loughs of Ireland, lough Mahon, and about ten o'clock reached the city of Cork, the Capital of Sonshem, Ireland, a well built and really handsome city, though containing nothing of special interest. The Grand Parade is a fine street, upon which are many handsome buildings—it is said that an equestrian statue of George II, used to be a conspicuous object on the Parade, until one night, some years ago, it disappeared and was found in the river!

Queen's College is a fine building, consisting of three sides of a quadrangle, Gothic style of architecture, and composed of limestone. The examination hall, museum, lecture room and the library are well worth a visit. The students are obliged to lodge in regular boarding-houses, which are under the inspection of the "Deans of Residences," three in number, one a Presbyterian, one an Episcopalian, and one a Roman Catholic. There is also an agricultural model school, where pupils receive a moderate literary education, practical instruction in farming on the school farm of about two hundred acres, and are boarded at the small rate of £8 (about $42 50 our currency) for the entire year.

After spending a day and a half in Cork we took a jaunting car for the pilgrimage made every year by thousands of tourists, to kiss the celebrated Blarney stone. The Irish car is something so peculiar to this country and is such a favorite mode of conveyance here that a description of it may be interesting. The jaunting car, or side car, as it is sometimes called, is a box about five feet long, mounted oblong upon springs, behind two long shafts; on each side of the box and about two feet below the top is a seat to accommodate two persons; below the seat is the foot-board, and inside the foot-board and under the car run the two wheels. In short, the passengers sit back to back, each side being like the steps of a staircase. You sit on one step, rest the feet on the one below, and recline with the elbows on the one above. The driver has an elevated perch on the end of the box between the shafts.

Five miles ride through the romantic scenery of the river Lee brings us to Blarney Castle, which now consists of a massive tower about 140 feet high, and another lower building less substantial, but to all appearances almost as impregnable as the Castle proper. It is said to have been built by the wife of the Earl of Desmond, in 1449, and is situated in a most beautiful grove, which is the subject of the celebrated song, the "Groves of Blarney." Since this was written the place has gained a wonderful notoriety for—

"There is a stone there,
That whoever kisses,
Oh! he never misses
To grow eloquent
A clever spouter
He'll sure turn out, or
An out and outer,
To be let alone!
Dont hope to hinder him,
Or to bewilder him,
Sure he's a pilgrim
From the Blarney Stone."

The best of the joke is that the genuine Blarney Stone is near the top of the tower, and very dangerous to reach. The height from the ground is more than a hundred feet, and most of the travelers are content to reach it with the hand, and kiss it, which the guide assures them is quite sufficient to convey "an eloquence so flattering and persuasive that nothing can resist it." However, a brave little girl belonging to a party before us was not content with this, but actually persuaded her friends to tie a rope round her body, and lower her down to the stone, when she kissed it to her heart's content.

There is a lake near the Castle, which the guide informed us was enchanted, and that if a person rowed to the middle of it he would imagine himself surrounded by flames of fire, but being rather pressed for time we did not make the experiment.

These Irish guides and car drivers are odd creatures. They tell you the most wonderful yarns about almost every place you visit, and should you at times feel disposed to make light of their stories, and question the truth of them, you incur their severe displeasure. One of them coolly informed us a few days ago, while passing Dunloe Castle, that the place was eleven hundred years old, and that the man who *built* it died only last year! In reply to our endless questions they invariably say "it is sow," or "it is not sow," or "sure your honor has it entirely," instead of our usual response yes or no. We had plucked a few wild flowers on the roadside, and were in the act of adding some of the beautiful yellow buttercups when the driver intimated with a gentle oath that "the green and the orange would never do together, yer honor." The flowers are, however, blended in beautiful harmony on the green lawns, and in some fields the daisies are so thickly spread among them as to give the appearance of a light fall of snow.

We returned to Cork in time to take the train for the Lakes of Killarney the same day, a distance of about sixty-five miles. The railway cars in Ireland are the same as used in England and Scotland, though perhaps not so well furnished. To one accustomed to the American cars the English style is very uncomfortable. In the first-class carriages there are three divisions, each furnished with velvet stuffed chairs for six persons. This would be a very pleasant arrangement for a small party occupying one compartment, but to be shut up for hours in these close quarters with a disagreeable person would be anything but cheerful. One might be locked up with a madman and be murdered at discretion, and no one on the train be the wiser for an hour or two. This arrangement, however, has its advantages as well. The second-class carriages are also divided, but seat sixteen in each compartment, while the divisions in the third-class accommodate thirty-six persons.—The average fare, first-class, per mile, is about five cents in our paper currency; in the second class three and a half cents, and in the third-class two cents. The telegraph is the greatest convenience we find. About a year ago the government purchased all the telegraph system in the Kingdom and incorporated it in the post office department. The charge for telegraphing to any point in the Kingdom is now, for twenty words besides the address and signature, one shilling, or twenty seven cents our currency; for thirty words forty cents, and for fifty words sixty-eight cents. The government is now endeavoring to purchase all the railways in Ireland, in order to establish a proportionately low rate for travel. Should this be accomplished it will indeed prove a boon to the poor people.

The Lakes of Killarney are well worthy of all that has been said and sung in their praise. As we sail through one and into another, we find it hard to determine which is the most beautiful. The coloring of the foliage and the beautiful green verdure that lines the shores of the lower lake, together with the numerous islands and luxuriant vegetation, especially of the arbutus, whose fresh green tints contrast so well with the grey rocks among which it grows, is enough to delight heart of an artist. The Eagle's nest is a bold mountain in the upper Lake, the top of which is eleven hundred feet from the sea level. Near the precipice some eagles build their nests every year, but are brought to grief by some verturesome persons, who swing over the precipice by ropes, and carry off the eggs or young birds, which are much sought after, and command a high price. The echo from this and the surrounding rocks is very fine, and when awakened by a bugle, is repeated nearly a dozen times, and answered from mountain to mountain, sometimes loud, and then after an interval fainter and fainter, until, after a pause, again it rises from some distant glen, then dies away. Our guide, who has a beautiful clear voice, then makes the echo (which he tells us is the voice or answer of Paddy Blake) conduct a long conversation, winding up with a song, the last two lines of each verse being promptly answered by Paddy in the hollow.

About half way between the east and west shores of the lake, lies that fairy place Innisfallen island, which is so interesting on account of the many historical associations connected with it, and celebrated by the poetry of Moore for its exceeding beauty—although it appeared to us, from the lake, to be densely covered with timber and thicket. We found, on landing, a variety of scenery—flowering shrubs, and evergreens of arbutus and holly. The Abbey, whose ruins are scattered about the island, is believed to have been founded in the year 600. From Innisfallen, we rowed over to Ross Castle, situated on Ross Island. The Castle was built by one of the O'Donaghues. In 1652 it held out against the English, and was the last to surrender. The old guns are still lying there, and we noticed the date of several stamped upon them, 1520.

From Killarney we took a jaunting car for the Gap of Dunloe, a wild and narrow pass between the range of mountains known as Macgillicuddy's Reeks, and the Purple Mountain. Leaving our car and driver at Pike Rock, we pushed on by a mere pony track, constructed on the frequent brink of precipices. The height of the mountains on each side of us is about three thousand feet, and the highest peak thirty-five hundred feet, and here the scenery is really wild and desolate. Near the Gap we passed the lake where Saint Patrick banished the last serpent from Ireland, according to the old story with which all school boys are quite familiar. Passing through the upper end of the Gap we came to the Dark Valley, a wild and desolate hollow, so named from being almost shut out from the light of day by the lofty hills surrounding it. It is, by far, the most awful sight that we have yet witnessed, and it is said that few strangers can look into its dark recess without a feeling akin to horror. The people throughout these mountain passes are very poor, and the traveler is beset on all sides by beggar men, beggar women, and beggar children, each with a stereotyped story to tell. They depend almost altogether upon the charity of tourists visiting this region, and seem to live upon peat and goats' milk, as that is about all one sees of their means. There are large herds of goats feeding on the mountain ranges; about three hundred of them come down to be milked every evening.

We end the evening with a visit to Muckross Abbey, which is on the beautifully kept grounds of Mr. Herbert, M. P., who owns a large estate here. This Abbey was founded in 1440, and is the most interesting ruin in Ireland. The cloisters are in the form of a piazza surrounding a dark court yard, made still more gloomy by a magnificent yew tree, which has covered the whole space in the yard, and is said to have been planted there when the Abbey was founded. In the church, which is attached, we found the tombs of many distinguished Irishmen, who have been gathered to their fathers many centuries ago, among them that of O'Donaghue, Mor.

Returning to Cork, we took the cars again for Dublin, the metropolis. We found the way stations along the line all good, substantial brick buildings, furnished with well kept refreshment rooms, and waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen. The usual signal for starting is given by the guide with a small metallic whistle, which he carries in his pocket, and is decidedly preferable to the melancholy howl or the unearthly screech of our American locomotives. At one of these stations we witnessed a sad, sad parting. An old man and his wife had come to see the last of their daughter, who was just leaving home for the first time to seek employment in far-off Australia. It seemed very hard for them to say good bye, but the last bell was rung, and with the silent grasp of the hand, the choking sob, the long earnest look, and the deep, fervent "God bless you," the train moved off, separating the parents and child, likely never to meet again in this world. Ah, these leave-takings; "such as press the life from out young hearts;" were it not that hope pointed to a reunion in the future they would indeed be hard to bear.

We found the Shelbourne Hotel in Dublin, as well as the first-class hotels throughout Ireland, really very fine establishments. The buildings are nearly as large as the St. Nicholas or the other hotels in New York, and the grounds surrounding them are beautifully laid out with lawns, parks, fountains and statuary. The apartments are well furnished, but not in such gorgeous style as in some of our best hotels. The table is by no means so well supplied, although the charges are very nearly the same as at the American hotels. One of the principal sights here is the Bank of Ireland, which was formerly used as the Parliament House, and which cost more than £95,000 pounds sterling. The House of Lords, to which visitors are admitted, remains unaltered, except that the site of the throne is now occupied by a statue of King George III. The chairs are all in their places, the long table in the centre of the hall, and the old tapestry still hanging on the walls. We took a seat on one of the old sofas to make some notes, when our guide facetiously remarked that we could now write our friends that we had taken a seat in the Irish House of Lords! The other smaller apartments formerly used as offices or committee rooms, are now occupied for different purposes of business.

We also visited Trinity College, one of the oldest institutions in the Kingdom.—The external appearance, although plain, is very beautiful. The material is Portland stone, and the facade in the Corinthian style, measuring 300 feet in length. At the entrance, bronze statues of Goldsmith and Burke have recently been erected. The collection in the Museum we were told was small, but very choice. As the doors were closed we could not get admission. The Library is an immense hall, 270 feet in length and contains upwards of 200,000 volumes; there are many valuable manuscripts also, among which is a Latin copy of the Gospels "known as the Book of Kells, and attributed to Saint Columbia, who lived in the 6th century."

In the afternoon we witnessed a grand parade of the troops in Phœnix Park, which has been styled the Hyde Park of Dublin, but which would take nearly a half dozen Hyde Parks inside the inclosure, we are told. The area covered with timber and beautiful grasses and flowers, is 1,750 statute acres. The Wellington Testimonial and the Carlisle Statue are very imposing monuments, and situated near the Park entrance. We would gladly notice many other places of interest in Dublin, among which may be mentioned Dublin Castle, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Christ Church Cathedral, and the National Gallery of Ireland, &c., but time and want of space forbids.

From Dublin we journeyed to Belfast where we had the pleasure of meeting some friends for the first time since landing in Ireland, who made our stay so pleasant that we were very loth to leave it. We met with so many inquiries for friends in Wilmington, that we almost felt at home. The general appearance of Belfast is that of a neat, thriving city. The rapid growth of the place is something really wonderful, and may be attributed, in some degree, to our late war, which gave the linen business, upon which the place almost entirely depend for support, such an impetus. In 1821 the inhabitants numbered about 37,000; now the population is nearly 125 000. There are many large factories here, and a large number of very handsome buildings.

From Belfast we visited the celebrated Grant's Causeway, and also the town of Drogheda, where the battle of the Boyne was fought, but of these we may write at some future time. We leave to morrow for Liverpool, where we shall remain a few weeks, before visiting London, the Continent and Scotland. S.

Belfast Island, May 23d, 1871.

The Great Congress of Pigeons in Wisconsin.

Last week General Henry Hardin visited the pigeon roosts near Kilbourn City, and spent several days there, and from him we gathered some facts that may be of interest to sportsmen about here. The roosts commence about five miles from Kilbourn City, are eight or ten miles wide, and extend as far north as Grand Rapids, in Portage county, about forty or forty five miles.

The General says the country is poor, sandy, and scrubby. The pigeons have taken possession of the woods, and their nests are to be seen on every tree. On one tree he counted forty-six nests, and thinks there must have been at least a hundred on some of the larger ones. The ground is covered with dead birds. The woods are full of Indians, hunters and trappers from all over the country. Some are there just for the sport of the thing, and some gathering them and sending to the large cities for sporting clubs, to the markets, &c.

The pigeons have attracted considerable wild game, and numerous wolves and foxes have been seen and killed. There are trappers up there who make pigeon hunting a business, and follow all the roost. The General camped one night in the woods in the midst of the pigeons, and says they fluttered around and were not quiet until near morning.

In the woods the birds do not fly in flocks as is generally supposed, but are scattered, and fly in and out more like mosquitoes, so that it is very hard, although there seems to be millions of pigeons around, to kill large numbers at one shot. All the pigeons killed dropped with their crops filled with wheat, oats, and pigeon grass. When the young are about two weeks old the old ones fill their crops with food and desert them. The roosts seem to be extending toward the north, and many prophesy that the pigeons will soon take their departure for Michigan.—*Madison Journal.*

Profits of Stock Feeding.

It is strange to remark the various estimates made by farmers of the profits from any department of their business, and it illustrates the looseness and carelessness which characterizes their method of keeping accounts. While merchants, worthy of the name, will know exactly at the close of the year where their profits and losses are chargeable, the farmer is content to go on from year to year, merely guessing that such a branch of his work pays him, and another does not; content if in the gross he does not find himself out of pocket. With habits of account keeping so unsystematic and unbusiness like, it is no wonder so many of them rail against farming.

On the profit arising from feeding grain to stock the New England Farmer says that an Ohio feeder states that beef at 5½ cents and pork at 9 cents per pound, live weight, give him 55½ cents per bushel for corn; an Illinois farmer says that in his section they cannot afford to feed corn after the price has reached 40 cents, and a farmer in Central Illinois, who is a prudent, careful and economical man, shows by his books that he does not get fair pay for his labor when he sells good cattle at 8 cents per pound.

The Kansas Farmer, remarking on these statements, says there is evidently something wrong about them, and makes very confidently the following statement:

In fattening a large lot of hogs—say from one to five hundred—it requires eight hundred and forty pounds of shelled corn to put on one hundred and fifty pounds of pork. This gives the feeder, at nine cents per pound, gross weight, ninety cents per bushel. In small lots, ten of pry, the feeder can do much better. Corn in Kansas, it is said, costs on an average, among the reasonably good farmers, a trifle less than thirty five cents per bushel, by the following estimate: Twenty **five acres** is taken as about what 1 man will farm. Rent of ground, at four dollars per acre, one hundred dollars; seed, twenty dollars; labor, one hundred and five dollars; teams, seventy-five dollars; total, two hundred and ninety-two dollars. It is claimed that seventy-five days labor will plant, cultivate and gather twenty-five acres, and that there are many farmers who do better than this. The average yield is put at forty bushels of shelled corn to the acre. In feeding cattle it is difficult to estimate what the exact profit is, because cattle and hogs are fed together, and rarely with sufficient care to determine the proportion of grain that each one gets, but at the prices above mentioned it is claimed that farmers realize from eighty five cents to one dollar per bushel for every bushel of corn fed to hogs or cattle.

If what is derisively called "book farming" should have on the rising generation of farmers only the effect of teaching them "book keeping," so far as their farm accounts are concerned, it will do a service we may be very thankful for.

The New Orleans Picayune appeals to the courtesy and sense of justice of its contemporaries, to refrain from giving currency to idle rumors respecting the health of that city, and asserts, that "it is as healthy as usual, nor has there been a single case of yellow fever in New Orleans or in Louisiana this year. The number of deaths each week from all causes, according to our carefully prepared and regularly published mortuary reports, is at the weekly rate of one death to each 200,000 inhabitants or, at the yearly rate of 1 in every 38 or 39.

Mr. Kettle, of Illinois, had a wife, but a few months ago he courted a girl named Fish, and married her without the formality of a divorce from Mrs. Kettle. That might be called a pretty Kettle of Fish.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The following is a summary of the business transacted yesterday in this Court:

State *vs.* M. O. Cole, for larceny, not guilty.

State *vs.* Robert Martin, colored, for assault and battery, guilty.

State *vs.* John Boykin, colored, for larceny, guilty. Sentenced to 12 months in the Work House.

State *vs.* Jerry Newkirk, Edward Newkirk and Apple Newkirk, all colored, for larceny, not guilty as to Edward Newkirk, *nol pros* entered as to others.

State *vs.* Sarah Satchwell, colored, for larceny, not guilty.

State *vs.* William Clark, for assault and battery, submitted. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

In addition to the above there were 5 cases for retailing without license, all of which were submitted, when judgment was suspended on payment of costs.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The only business transacted at this court, yesterday, was that of the State *vs.* William Logan, colored, charged with larceny, who was found not guilty. Previous to this, the session was taken up with the disposal of the Sampson county case, a full report of which is published elsewhere.

A recapitulation of the labors of the week is, 17 *nol pros.*, 30 guilty, and 12 not guilty, a total of 59 cases in all.

DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATION,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BRAGG, THOMAS, Raleigh, Chairman.
Merrimon, A. S., | Bisco, C. M.,
Bledsoe, M. A. | Lankford, J. J.,
DeCarteret, J. Q., | Battle, R. H.,
Moore, J. H.,

DISTRICT COMMITTEES:

FIRST DISTRICT.

CARTER, D. M., Washington, Chairman.
Ransom, M. W., Jackson,
Latham, Chas., Plymouth,
Winston, D. C., Windsor,
Eure, M. L., Gatesville,
Moore, J. E., Williamston,
Shaw, W. B., Currituck C. H.

SECOND DISTRICT.

KENAN, THOS. S., Wilson, Chairman.
Hughes, John, Newbern,
Morrisey, W. G., Goldsboro',
O'Hagan, Chas. J., Greenville,
Joffroy, A. W., Beaufort,
Nixon, R. W., Jacksonville,
Wooten, J. F., Kinston.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ENGELHARD, J. A., Wilmington, Chairman.
Fuller, T. C., Fayetteville,
McKoy, A. A., Clinton,
Wall, H. C., Rockingham,
Norment, A. S., Lumberton,
McIver, J. D., Carthage,
Ellis, J. W., Whiteville.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

PLUMMER, E. H., Warrenton, Chairman.
Amis, J. S., Oxford,
York, R. W., Morrisville,
Cooke, C. M., Louisburg.
Leach, J. T., Leachburg,
Drake, J. A., Hilliards on,
Strudwick, F. N., Hillsboro',

FIFTH DISTRICT.

MOREHEAD, Jas. T., Greensboro', Chairman,
Robins, M. S., Asheboro',
Scales, A. M., Wentworth,
Hill, Joel F., Wilson's Store,
Robbins, Frank C., Lexington,
Kerr, John, Yanceyville,
Jordan, Henry T., Roxboro'.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

BROWN, J. E., Charlotte, Chairman,
Armfield, R. F., Statesville,
Schenck, David, Lincolnton,
Cowles, W. H. H., Wilkesboro',
McNeill, Dr. G. C., Catawba Station,
Henderson, Jno. S., Salisbury,
Dobson, Joseph, Yadkinville.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

AVERY, A. C., Morganton, Chairman,
Cocke, A. M., Asheville,
Love, J. R. Jr., Webster,
Neill, Q. F., Jefferson,
Gudger, Jas. M., Barnsville,
Durham, Plato, Shelby,
Gash, L. S., Hendersonville.

A Well known Sporting Man Arrested Upon a Charge of Bigamy.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 7.

Thomas R. Bird, a well-known sporting man, who has always stood very well among those who knew him, was arrested yesterday by Detectives John Wrenn and Henry W. Dabney, in this city, upon a charge of bigamy, and taken last night to Alexandria, by Officer Jas. F. Barnes, of that city, who came here with the warrant for his arrest.

As far as we could learn, the accused last March married a lady belonging to a well-known Virginia family, and was living happily until a well dressed female from Washington appeared in Alexandria as soon time since and claimed Bird as her lawful husband. Bird, with his new wife, went to Louisa county and remained quietly with one of his relations until last week, when the Washington claimant for his hand and heart invaded his rural retreat and created quite a scene.

On Friday morning she took the cars for Washington (procuring a warrant at Alexandria), and the same afternoon Bird and his Virginian wife came towards Richmond.

When arrested yesterday he denied having married to the Washington claimant, but said he got rid of her to marry a lady. She, on the other hand, says he induced her to make over $5 000 worth of property to him, and with this wooed and won his Virginia bride.

Not Advertising.

A newly married man took his bride on a tour to Switzerland for the honeymoon, and when there induced her to attempt with him the ascent of one of the high peaks. The lady, who at home had never ascended higher than a church, was much alarmed, and had to be carried by the guides with her eyes blindfolded, so as not to witness the horrors of the passage. The bridegroom walked by her side, expostulating with her fears. He spoke honeymoon whispers; but the rarefaction of the air was such that every word was inaudible. "You told me, Leonora, that you always felt happy, no matter where you were, so long as you were in my company. "Yes, Charles, I did," replied she, sobbing hysterically; "but I never meant above the snow line."

A reader writes that he takes no stock in the "new woman's club." He says the "old woman's club" is enough for him, and frequently too much.

A young Philadelphian, threatened with a breach of promise suit, says "sue away; contracts made on Sunday ain't legal."

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1871.

County Meeting.

At the suggestion of many citizens of the county, and by virtue of my appointment as a member of the Executive Committee for this Congressional District, I respectfully request that such citizens of New Hanover as favor the call of the Convention shall meet in their several townships on Saturday, 24th instant, for the purpose of appointing delegates to assemble in this city on Saturday, July 1st, for consultation upon matters in relation to the pending election.

JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD.

The Convention Question—Judge Cantwell's Letter.

The long agony is over; and, once more, the Conservatives of this section of the State are permitted to breathe again. At last Judge Cantwell has spoken, as Judge Cantwell was expected to speak, and as Judge Cantwell only can speak. The long promised letter, in reply to Mr. MOORE'S conclusive argument upon the Convention question, has been given to the public and has had its influence upon the public mind, whether that influence be much or little, or for good or evil. It is all over now, and we are left to take a calm survey of the field and to sum up the results.—We do so by quoting the familiar line from Horace,

"*Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*"

That we may not do the Judge injustice, we publish his letter entire on our first page. It appears to us that the first part of it, that which seems to have been most thoroughly elaborated, is sufficiently answered by the very argument to which it professes to be a reply; or perhaps we may better express our meaning by saying that, as a reply to Mr. MOORE'S argument it is a pronounced failure. It is an elaborate, but quite an impotent attempt to prove that the Legislature cannot authorize the people to do that which the Constitution prohibits; but, inasmuch as the Legislature does not propose to do any thing of the kind, and does not pretend, upon a question involving the amendment of the fundamental law, that they *can* exercise over the people any authority whatever, it seems to us that the Judge's work is one of supererogation entirely.—He begs the question by discussing issues which the Conservative party of North Carolina have never made. He puts up his own man of straw, after his own fashion, and knocks him down at his own pleasure. It would be unprofitable, therefore, to follow the argument upon this point, even if it possessed inherent merit, and had not been thrice answered already.

But the Judge attempts to bolster himself in his position by copious extracts from the debates in the Convention of 1835, purporting to show the opinions of Mr. MEARES and Mr. GASTON upon "this very clause," as he expresses it, of the present Constitution, "which was derived from the old Constitution," that is to say the clause which provides that "No Convention of the people shall be called *by the General Assembly* unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly." It is to this part of his letter that we direct especial attention to-day. We think that the Judge has dealt most unfairly with his readers. We assert, most emphatically, that "this very clause" of the Constitution was not the subject of discussion in the debates *from which he* quotes. We assert further that the Judge has not only conveyed an erroneous impression of the subject of debate, but he has so transposed his several speeches which he quotes, and so garbled one of them, at least, as to give them a meaning which was not intended by their authors, and an application which is not warranted by the *entire* text of the speeches themselves. And we assert even more than this. *We assert that the Judge has clearly falsified the record.*—We do not charge that this was wilfully done—we hope not—but we cannot withhold the expression of our astonishment that it was done at all, because the character of his letter clearly shows *that the record must have been open before him as he wrote.*

Referring to the Judge's letter, it will be seen that he gives two extracts from speeches by Mr. MEARES; and he has so coupled them together as to leave the impression that they were taken from different parts of one and the same speech upon one and the same subject; but the truth is that they were taken from two different speeches, delivered on two different occasions, upon two entirely different propositions.

He gives them, too, as the close of the debate, and he states distinctly that the pending question was "on the passage of this very clause, the third and last time"—referring to the clause in the Constitution as it now stands. The truth is the second extract is nothing more nor less than a proposition in itself, which was offered at the very opening of the debate, and which, of itself, was the cause and the subject of the debate; while the speech, from which the first extract was taken, was delivered two days before, not upon this very clause nor anything like it, but *upon a proposition to grant the power and the right of amending the Constitution to a bare majority of the General Assembly.* The pending question was the following proposition from the report of the Select Committee. (Debates in Convention, p. 345.)

"That whenever a majority of the whole number of each House of the General Assembly, shall deem it necessary to alter or amend this Constitution, they may propose such alterations or amendments to the people, and the Governor shall, by proclamation, lay the same before the people six months before the ensuing election for members of the General Assembly; and if the two Houses of the General Assembly, thus elected, shall approve, as in the first instance, of the amendments proposed, the same shall be submitted to the people, for their ratification or rejection, and if ratified by a majority, shall become a part of the Constitution."

To which MR. MEARES had offered an amendment, striking out all after the word "that," and inserting the following:

"No part of the Constitution shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively: Nor shall any alteration take place until the said bill, so agreed to, be published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly; and if the alteration proposed by the General Assembly shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter by two thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times, on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall establish rules and regulations whereby said amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters for the House of Commons throughout the State; and if, on comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority thereof have approved said amendments, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution."

It was to this proposition that Mr. MEARES addressed himself when he uttered the sentiments which Judge Cantwell has thought proper to quote. The subject under discussion and the whole context clearly show that it was his object to place limitations upon the Legislature; and that he had reference, in nothing which he said, to that right of the people, which is inherent, to assemble together whenever they may think fit, to alter and amend their fundamental law. The effort was to provide against those accidental majorities in the Legislature which very frequently do not represent actual majorities of the people, and to limit, as Judge GASTON himself expressed it, "not the people but the creatures of the people."

It is passing strange that this pertinent language of Judge GASTON should have been overlooked entirely by Judge Cantwell. It is to be found in the same speech, in the same paragraph, and in the sentence almost immediately preceding that which the Judge quoted, and it would seem that while he was quoting a part, he ought to have quoted the whole. It almost looks as if it were omitted by design. "It was for the people," said Judge GASTON, "but the creatures of the people which the amendment proposed to limit. The course pursued was not an unusual one. It was recognized in three Constitutions, which he had picked up on the spur of the moment, viz: South Carolina, Alabama, and the United States. It is to impose a check on the Legislature that it may not avail itself of an incidental majority to disturb the repose of the people by frequently calling them together in Convention." These words afford the key to the meaning of the whole debate. No man in those days—ah, would to God those days might come again!—no man in those days dared to question the fundamental principle of our Government, that "all political power is vested in and derived from the people only;" no man doubted the truth of, or the necessity for, the declaration of our Bill of rights "that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." The Convention did not pretend to think that it could set limits to the power of the people. No such idea was suggested by any single delegate throughout the entire session. The complete sovereignty of the people was treated as an established question, and the limit was placed upon the calling of a Convention "*by the General Assembly*," and by the General Assembly only. When fools rush in where angels fear to tread wise men may tremble for the consequences.

Again, Judge Cantwell quotes the proposition made by Mr. MEARES, (p. 369) to which we have already alluded, and immediately following it, without one single word of explanation, he quotes from the Journal (page 373): "The question recurring on Mr. MEARES' amendment, it was adopted 90 to 29." Now, will it be believed that the amendment, as quoted by Judge Cantwell, *was never adopted at all?* It was, as we have said, the very question of the debate, which occupied the entire morning session, and was participated in by Mr. MEARES, Mr. GILES, Mr GASTON, Mr. HOGAN, Mr. SWAIN, Mr. SPEIGHT, Mr. SHEBER and Mr. FISHER, when at the very close of the debate, (Debates on CON, p. 373):

"Mr. Meares said, to satisfy some gentlemen near him he would *modify* his amendment so as to provide that no convention shall hereafter be called BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House.

"Mr. Giles said he was then perfectly satisfied with it.

"The question on Mr. Hogan's amendment was lost; and the question recurring on Mr. Meares's amendment, was adopted 90 to 29, and the Article was referred to the Committee of Seven."

Here, *for the first time*, we have "the very clause" which Judge Cantwell talks about. So jealous were our fathers of the rights of the people that they refused to adopt Mr. MEARES' amendment, although it was declared both by Mr. MEARES and Judge GASTON that it was not intended and could have no effect to limit the power of the people, until by the insertion of the words "BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY," the question was placed beyond the possibility of a doubt. We want no stronger proof of the correctness of the position assumed by the Conservative party to-day. We wish that we could publish the whole debate, and upon it we would be perfectly willing to rest our cause.

It must be constantly borne in mind that the Legislature *has not called a Convention.* If it had, Judge Cantwell's argument might have some application. Finding that it could not command the requisite two-thirds vote, it has not presumed to call a Convention, or to *instruct* or *authorize* the people to do so; but regarding our "Bill of Rights" as something more than that which Judge Cantwell has assumed it to be—believing in the declaration that "the people of the State have the inherent, sole and exclusive right to alter or abolish their Constitution and form of government"—finding no difficulty, as Judge Cantwell seems to have done, in the use of the word "exclusive," because it happens that the people have authorized the Legislature also to amend the Constitution in obedience to certain forms and conditions prescribed by them—the Legislature of North Carolina has *simply provided the machinery by means of which the people may express their own views on the subject.*

How can any member of the Radical party object to this? Has not Congress, in accordance with the reconstruction acts, guaranteed to us a Republican form of government, and is not the sovereignty of the people of the very essence of Republicanism? What gives force and effect to the present Constitution? By what authority did ANDREW JOHNSON call the Convention of 1865? By what authority did Congress call the Convention of 1868? The present Constitution derives its authority only from the fact that the people acquiesced in the call, and elected their delegates to the Convention, and ratified their work. Much more, then, if they shall call a Convention themselves, and ratify the Constitution which that Convention is bound to submit to them, will their action be obligatory, and final, and conclusive.

Republic or Monarchy.

What matters it? What difference will it make to France and the world?

At the first blush there would seem to be none. The earnest observer, who is not blinded by words, is not deceived by a name, and he knows by experience that under a constitution guaranteeing to every State a republican *form* of government there may be as much oppression and injustice as under an empire, and even more. It would be absurd to suppose that if a republican form of government becomes consolidated in France, it will give, for many years to come, more liberty to the people than a monarchy. It is impracticable, and it would be criminal to extend liberties to a people who cannot use them legitimately or rationally. Whether France be a republic or a constitutional monarchy, how could unrestricted liberty of the press exist there, when its first result would be the publication of such sheets as the *Pere Duchene*, the *Mot d Ordre*, &c., preaching in the most violent language the subversion of every social institution, universal plunder and the murder of all the rich, the clergy and the officers of the government.

How could the liberty of speech or public assemblage be allowed when its immediate effect would be insurrection, incendiarism and bloodshed? In this country it might be said that the good sense of the people would put down speedily all such manifestations, but this cannot be said of France. Nor could the liberty of association be safely left to the working men for they have been inspired with a blind and insane hatred of the capital without which no industry could exist. An untrammeled liberty of association would lead to violent combinations against employers, to the destruction of factories, mills and machinery, and to the universal cessation of production. In that unhappy country even religious liberty will have to be protected by force of arms against the fanatics of Atheism.

The republic in France can maintain itself only by force. Cavaignac was the purest republican that France has ever had, and he could maintain the republic only by grapeshot and bayonets, because the minorities always appealed from the ballot box to the musket.

It would then be vain to expect from a republican form of government in France the exercise of such liberties as we have been accustomed to associate with the name of a republic. It is, however, very certain that under no circumstances will any large portion of the best and most enlightened citizens be excluded from political franchise as is done in *this* best of republics.

It might appear, therefore, that it matters little whether the present republican form subsist or be succeeded by the monarchy of the Bourbons or a restoration of the empire.

But, in reality, the future fate of France depends upon her choice. It is utterly impossible for her people, endowed with universal suffrage, to remain contented under a monarchy. The restoration of the Bourbons would carry along with it a return to the rule by "divine right" than which nothing can be more odious to the French, coupled necessarily as it is, with privileges of caste. The restoration of the Empire would complete the work of corruption which has already produced such incalculable ruins.

Some of the wisest statesmen and publicists of France have already expressed their firm opinion that a return to monarchy must lead to more revolutions. Thiers is no doubt earnest and sincere in his desire to maintain the republic. St. Marc Girardin, whose name is synonymous with liberal conservatism, urges the maintenance of the present provisional republic until the country becomes more pacified. Mons de Tocqueville, the well-known commentator of American institutions, is out in a letter to the press, from which we extract the following passage:

"For eight months we have had the republican form. My opinion is that we must continue it, and, at any cost, avoid new convulsions. The circumstances are such that, in the crisis in which we are any monarchical restoration seems impossible. *It would infallibly bring about another civil war yet more cruel.* Peaceful men who desire order above all things, think that the republic having become the government *de facto*, it should be preserved."

We believe that these are the words of wisdom. The proclamation of the Bourbon government or the Imperial regency will be the signal of another insurrection, not confined to Paris or the cities, but extending over the whole country. If this should happen, there would be no more hope for France. Her fate would soon be that of Mexico.

As to the exact form to be given to the French Republic, many questions may arise. Some influential papers have already mooted the division of France into fifteen States, forming a federal republic after the model of the United States. But, as Girardin well remarks, "France has made in the last eighty years an enormous consumption of Constitutions, and is none the better constituted therefor. There is a trial which should be made; it is that of France organized independently of any determinate form. Would it not be possible, after so many bootless attempts, to try to do without a formulated Constitution?"

These questions are of interest, not to France alone, but to the world. Revolutions in France generally produce their counter shocks all over Europe, and now was it may arise in consequence, disturbing the commercial relations of all nations. It is impossible for such a country to become a prey to anarchy, destruction and ruin without affecting the prosperity of the world and the progress of civilization.

From the North Carolina Citizen.

General Clingman's Views on the Convention Question.

ASHEVILLE, June 7, 1871.

To the Voters of North Carolina:

As many references have been made in the public papers to my views on the proposed Constitutional Convention, I think it proper to present them as accurately and concisely as I can within the limits of a short newspaper article. Since the Judges of the Supreme Court had given an opinion adverse to the mode in which the Convention is proposed, I deemed it only proper to withhold one till I had found leisure to read over the entire new Constitution. Such an examination leaves not the slightest doubt on my mind of the validity and propriety of the plan now presented for the adoption of the people, and I shall state my views briefly, rather than argue them at length.

The great inherent right of the people to make and change at their own will their form of government, which lies at the foundation of our whole American system is in our present Constitution stated in the strongest and broadest terms. That power remains with the people, unless they have in express and plain language parted with it. It is said, however, of their having done this, they have merely declared that "No convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members, &c."

It must be borne in mind that all restrictions on great popular rights are to be construed strictly, and these words literally and strictly considered in their terms, only prohibit the Legislature from calling a convention in any other manner, and such a clause was eminently proper and necessary, for if the people had thus restrained their servants they might have been troubled with conventions from year to year as the whim of party majorities might order.

When I give a power of attorney to a person to sell my property, it is usual and prudent for me to impose restrictions on him, but I may still retain in law the right to sell it, unless I have expressly obligated myself not to do so. Upon similar principles, though the people have limited the Legislature in this respect, yet they still retain themselves the right to call a Convention IN ANY OTHER MODE provided, such OTHER MODE exists. Let it be remembered that this language is copied literally from the constitution adopted by the Convention of 1835. But that was not itself called by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, but in the precise manner now proposed. It is clear, therefore, that the members of that Convention could not have been ignorant of the manner in which they had been assembled, and must have known that there was at least ONE OTHER MODE in which a Convention could be called. If it was their purpose to exclude in future that mode, why did they not use the language necessary to effect it? From the debates in the Convention it is well known that their attention was called pointedly to this very question, and that after an attempt to put a general restriction upon the power of the people had been fully considered and debated, it was abandoned, and in its stead they adopted the present clause which contains only a restriction upon the Legislature. Or, as Judge Gaston said in substance, they would restrain the servants of the people, but not the people themselves. It is thus seen that after discussion they deliberately decided not to make any such general terms of restriction as would have prevented the calling of a Convention except by the vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly. The plain language of the constitution which does not restrain the people, is thus supported by the facts of our history.

It is said, however, by objectors, that as all admit that the Legislature cannot call a convention except by a two thirds vote, and that the people alone have not the power, by what possible means can the two parties acting together produce such a result? It might, however, be said with equal plausibility that the House of Representatives cannot make a law, for if they pass a bill an hundred times it binds nobody, and also that the Senate may likewise vote through a bill five hundred times without giving it any validity, and therefore if neither House has the power to make a law, how can they by joint action effect it? Innumerable instances present themselves to the mind where the joint action of two or more persons can produce a result that no one of them could simply accomplish. We have the familiar saying that it takes two to make a bargain, and all must know that there are thousands of things, legal, political and physical, which no one person, or agent can effect, but which are easily brought about by united effort. The salt we daily use is the result of a combination of a metal with a suffocating gas, and such examples in physical nature, thus presented by Providence find their analogies in the daily action of mankind.

The constitution merely declares that the people when they alter their constitution should act "in pursuance of law."—The legislature has given the form and sanction of law, and the vote of the people will give it substance—and form and substance being thus both given, the act is valid, and the desired result obtained.

Great stress is laid, however, by the opponents of the convention on the action of the Legislature of 1854 and it is said that it was then decided by a large majority, acting under oath, that the present mode was unconstitutional. In fact, no such decision was ever made by that legislature. It merely decided that it would not pass a particular bill to call a convention. Some of the members may have voted against it on constitutional grounds, others on party grounds, while most of them probably did so for the reason that they saw no necessity for a convention. In fact, there at that time existed no sufficient reason for a convention. The movement then was mainly a party one by certain Whigs to break the force of the Democratic free suffrage movement, then in progress, by the legislative enactment. Naturally the Democrats in a body voted against it, and so did many of the eastern Whigs who were, as is well known, apprehensive of a movement to increase the tax on slaves.—Its failure by a large vote was not surprising and proves no thing whatever except that the legislature did not then desire to call a convention. If one of our members should introduce a bill into Congress to repeal the tax on brandy or tobacco and assert that these taxes were unconstitutional, and the bill should be rejected, would any body seriously contend that the Congress had decided upon oath that the constitution required that a tax should be imposed on these articles? There probably never was a bill of importance introduced into the Legislature or Congress that some one opposed to did not except to on constitutional grounds.

It is objected that there is power to restrict a convention. I may give a man a general power of attorney to sell all my land, or I may restrict the power so as to prohibit his selling certain parcels of land. In like manner the people whose sanction alone gives existence to the convention may limit their agents. There is in my mind, on the contrary, much more reason to doubt the power of the Legislature in calling a convention by a two-thirds vote to place any restrictions on it. Since they act under a delegated power, they must comply strictly with its spirit and letter. Had a convention been thus called, as they are simply empowered to call a "convention" it is clear to my mind that such convention must necessarily have been unrestricted,

It is objected, however, that the delegates when they assemble may disregard their instructions, or decide to commit perjury after taking the oath. There is no more reason to believe that an hundred and twenty-one persons selected by the people, will so falsify their promises, than there is to apprehend that all the Judges, the Governor and the members of the Legislature, will conspire to violate their oaths to support the Constitution of the United States. The urging of such frivolous objections rather shows the weakness of the cause of the objectors.

It is also urged that the homestead provision will be endangered, for the reason that, though the convention is forbidden to touch the subject, yet that the new Judges who may be elected, will decide against it. This objection however can be easily obviated. The convention after fixing the number of Judges may lay off the districts and provide for the election of the circuit Judges by the people of each district, and the Supreme Court Judges by the State at large. The several candidates may be interrogated as to their opinions, and all such as do not consider the question settled by the decisions already made can be permitted to remain out of the Judiciary.

We are told, however, that the convention will cost an enormous sum of money, which the people in their present condition are ill able to pay, and that for the present inconvenience ought rather to be borne. The convention of 1835 served for the compensation of $1 50 per day and if one be now called they can surely be content with twice that sum. Though the changes now necessary are very important, yet they are not numerous. The convention will have for their guidance and selection the provisions of the present consitution, the old one of 1835, and also that framed by Andrew Johnson's convention; and if suitable men are chosen, they ought easily to do their work in three weeks. At three dollars per day for twenty one days, their per diem would amount to seven thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars ($7,623). Ten cents per mile for traveling, and estimating their average distance at two hundred miles, which is above the real distance, gives forty dollars to each member for going and returning and in the aggregate amounts to four hundred and eight hundred and forty dollars (4 840). Adding these together we have for the expense of the members sum only of twelve thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars (12 463). Making the liberal allowance of six thousand dollars for the pay of their clerks, other officers and printing, the aggregate is less than twenty thousand dollars. By making the necessary changes in our system this sum will be saved many times over within the next twelve months. For example, the litigation in the State is, I understand, less than it was before the war, when seven judges were found sufficient, and by abolishing the two weeks' courts we certainly can get along very well with eight circuit judges. Again in comparison with other property in the State money is scarcer than anything else and is therefore worth quite as much, in fact more, than it ever was. By reducing the number of circuit judges to eight and those of the Supreme Court below to three, and putting the salaries at the old rate, about twenty thousand dollars would be saved in each year. The cost of the Legislature since the adoption of the present constitution has been, I think, more than five hundred thousand dollars, or an average for the three years of nearly two hundred thousand dollars per annum. When formerly I was a member both of the House of Commons and of the Senate, the Legislative expenses did not exceed forty thousand dollars per annum. If we allow things to run on in the present channel we can not hope for material reductions, for the tendency of all extravagance is to an increase unless some outside restraining power be applied. Why then should we not by going back to the old system save probably an hundred thousand dollars per annum in this item alone? The money saved is by no means the most important consideration connected with this branch of the subject.

Every one must have been disgusted with the discreditable wrangling in the two last Legislatures over their per diem and mileage. Nothing can be politically more demoralizing to the community than the aspect of so numerous a body of public men returning to their constituents and generally asserting that they had each one been in favor of lower wages, but somehow or other they all together could not reduce their pay. There is no excuse for what has lately occurred. From having been present in Raleigh during the last two winters, I am satisfied that for members the expense of living is not greater than I paid thirty years ago, while traveling costs less than it did then, and therefore there was not the slightest pretext for raising the mileage to twenty cents. The convention ought to establish the per diem at three dollars and the mileage at ten cents, and thus relieve members from much labor in fixing their own compensation, and from all hard strains on their consciences when they return home to their constituents. Men who go to the Legislature to make money, are not the persons who ought to be there. Three dollars per day was no temptation to leave their business to such men as Gaston and Macon, Edwards and Toomer, and Morehead, while for our respectable farmers and mechanics are sent, they will be satisfied to have their expenses liberally paid. Again, in order that the sessions may not become interminable, we should follow the example of such States as New York, and provide for paying members only for a limited number of days. Sixty days would be a fair limit for our State. When that period had been reached the members would devote a few days to finishing the business and return home. With these limitations the whole cost of legislation need not exceed fifty thousand dollars per annum.

Another mischief ought to be corrected, viz; that resulting from the absence of so many members towards the close of the session. It is thus that much of the worst legislation is done at the end of the session in this houses, where all remain who wish to get through bills of doubtful merit. It ought, to check this growing mischief, to be provided that a considerable portion of the pay should be retained, and not paid those who left their posts before the end of the session. I have now somewhat on these topics because of the apprehension of the cost of a convention. The questions as to the public debt and taxation of county and township governments have already been prominently placed before the public.

One clause requires the Legislature to impose taxes to meet the interest on the public debt, while another so limits the taxing power as to render it impossible that this should be done. Under the cumbersome and expensive system of county and township government our people find it as difficult to move with facility as did David in the mailed armor which he had put on for the first time. Systems that may suit wealthy and extravagant communities do not comport with our present condition. As it is honorable for a man in reduced circumstances to live economically, so a State impoverished and in debt ought to husband its resources.

Connected with our public indebtedness it may be well to advert to that clause of the constitution which authorizes the Legislature to repeal all acts of incorporation. It is well known that the Legislature since the adoption of the new constitution, created more than fourteen millions of debt by directing State bonds to that amount to be issued to various corporations, and after these bonds had been sold in the markets of the world they repealed the acts under which they had been issued, without making any provision to protect innocent purchasers abroad nor even for the payment of contractors for work done for the companies. And as if to put it still further out of the power of contractors to obtain compensation, they repealed the act incorporating the company to which had been issued the largest amount of State bonds. It is clear that if the Legislature is thus to be permitted, through its agents, to sell bonds in large quantities and subsequently repeal its acts and at the same time enable these agents to contract debts for a great amount for work done, and then abolish the instrumentalities which create the debts, the State can never have credit either abroad or at home. If this clause was not specially inserted to facilitate large stealing operations, it has at least in practice opened a wide door for them.

As to the expediency of calling a Convention at this time and by the present mode there is some difference of opinion. It is said that a Convention might have been had last winter by a two thirds vote of the Legislature, and by the joint action of both parties. Had it thus been brought about the changes needed in the organic law would ere this have been perfected. There is one advantage however in the present plan. Had the Legislature called a Convention directly it must have been an unlimited one, for according to the languages of the constitution itself, they are simply empowered to call a "convention of the people," and would not have been authorized to restrict it. Hence such a Convention being necessarily unlimited would have had complete control of the homestead and all other questions. I have heard many prominent Republicans say they were opposed to the homestead provision and preferred an unrestricted Convention. In such a body the credit, interest might predominate and the homesteads thus be destroyed. The friends of that measure therefore ought now to come forward and aid in making the needed changes in the constitution where it can be safely done. In like manner I would appeal to the colored votes to assist the movement now when their rights are fully protected by the restrictions in the act. They ought to remember that the people of the State will not always submit to the present inconveniences and evils, and if the Convention should not be held until after the next presidential election, and a political change should occur, there is much more danger that extreme men may then be in the ascendency, and if possible that their rights may be interfered with.

While passing through different portions of the State, except the office holders, I do not remember to have met a single man who did not agree that we ought to have our constitution amended in many particulars. In fact, as far as the merits of the controversy are involved, it seems to be a contest where the officers are on one side, and the people on the other. It would seem that such a contest ought not in popular government to be doubtful. True the officers are now so numerous as to bring to mind the condition of things at the beginning of the revolution, where in making their Declaration of Independence our forefathers declared, that the King of Great Britain had sent "a swarm of officers to eat out the substance of the people."

This declaration suggests the main objections upon which the opponents of the convention rely, viz: that the President of the United States will interfere by military force to keep the present office holders in power. There is no doubt but that they are looking in that direction, hopefully and anxiously. The idea that because our State was admitted back into the Union by an Act of Congress and therefore cannot change its constitution without the consent of Congress, is too absurd to justify refutation when it is remembered that all the States except the Old Thirteen were admitted in the same manner, and that they have from time to time changed their several constitutions without consulting Congress.

It is objected, however, that President Grant will, under the authority of the so called Ku Klux act, forcibly prevent the assembling of the convention. That he will be urged to do so by certain individuals in this State is beyond question. No one who has read Senator Pool's speech of March last, can doubt but that he, to preserve his present position, is quite ready to subject his constituents to the sternest military despotism, and the greatest possible oppression. Distinguished as that speech is for what Hudibras calls, "lying of the solid and profound," it is even more remarkable for its ingenious, elaborate, and cold blooded malignity. It has only one dubious and dark merit, in this, that it has made some shades lighter by comparison with itself, the atrocity of his proposition to Gov. Holden (proven too by the evidence of leading republicans) to employ a noted pirate secretly to murder the obnoxious men who were to be arrested. Mr Pool's efforts will be seconded by a number of other place holders who are ready to affirm, and some of whom have in fact sworn in Washington, that in their opinion, republican government can not be maintained in this State, and that bayonet government ought to prevail in its stead. To them "the wish was father to the thought," because they see the slender hold they have on their fellow citizens to be retained in office, and are earnestly hoping to be kept in by bayonets.

The President should not forget that Senator Pool and his associates are the same individuals who urged Gov. Holden forward, to whom the sheriff act gave as much scope as does the Ku Klux law to the President. Holden had too powerful reasons for some movements, for it were true as stated at both of digression in were in several counties, committing in secret, great crimes, it was undoubtedly the duty of the Governor to endeavor to suppress them. Had he done so by the ordinary and proper civil means, he would have been commended. It was because he long delayed any action, and then resorted to military, tyranical and brutal means, making arrests of innocent men on so large a scale, and with such other attending circumstances, as to satisfy the public that his object was not to preserve peace but to provoke war, and by exciting a tumult cause his party to be sustained through popular terror. It was this conduct on his part which created a reaction, and caused "the engineer to be hoist by his own petard," and his party to be overturned.

But President Grant, if he were to seek to imitate Holden, can have no such plausible excuse for his movement. The convention act expressly protects all rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. Those who may assemble at Raleigh will not be disguised murderers roaming about in the night to attack defenceless men and women, but peaceable and respectable citizens, chosen by their neighbors in broad daylight in popular elections, with all the sanctions of law.—Their purpose will merely be to do what the present impoverished condition of their State seems to render necessary—get rid of useless officers and curtail the expenses of their government. Can the President be justified before the country in arresting such a movement by military force for the mere purpose of keeping in office a set of men whose services are not needed by the people? Is the Republican party now so strong that its enemies can, for such a cause, affect to shake it? The instability of popular power has been too often made manifest both in the United States and throughout the world.

Within the past year we have seen a monarch, proudly termed the arbiter of Europe, at the moment when he stretched out his arm to extend his dominion, suddenly become a captive, and his armies deemed invincible, meeting a fate more swift and complete than any recorded, except that which engulfed in the waves of the Red Sea, the long array of chariots and horsemen marshalled by the Egyptian Pharoah. His downfall was only exceeded and striking than that of the Babylonian monarch who in the very hour that he boastfully exclaimed, "is not this that great Babylon that I have built," was driven out into the open fields to consort with the cattle. And the great city which he had ornamented with edifices and towers as ambitious as that of Babel itself, and into whose palaces the kings of the earth and its merchant princes congregated to enjoy its delicacies, has been overwhelmed with a ruin so unexpected and so strange, as to inspire wonder and shake the human mind. The bewildering decent of its lofty towers and columns, with circumstances of accumulated ignominy at the hands of a beastly multitude, forcibly declares that these things are done "to the intent that the living may know that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will, and setteth over it the basest of men."

All human annals abound with evidence that when power erects itself in defiance of right it is most ready to topple, and in its ungrateful fall forms a pride of place for nations with amazement its giddy admirers who are thus taught that Providence, when he should punish wickedness with equal case the insane passions of men, and in the lounge, the earthquakes and such volcanic fires as overwhelmed the cities of the plain, but no man assume that because the people of the United States have for a time espoused in acts of tyranny and wrong they have lost their love of constitutional liberty. Our British ancestors in a manner submitted for a time to the tyranny and oppression of the Tudors and Stuarts, but the sturdy love of liberty again asserted itself and restored constitutional government. A really better tone is manifesting itself in the public mind and strong men, fully identified with the Republican party, stand boldly for constitutional government and popular rights.

It is then our duty to do simply what seems to be right in itself and to move forward calmly and without party feeling to the work of making the necessary changes in the present system. I have been rather gratified to observe on this question less party feeling than usual, and I trust men of all parties may come together for the benefit of the public and correct by general consent the evils existing. It must not be forgotten that if a convention is called, its work will not be valid until it has been submitted for ratification to the people. Should the convention in any respect attempt to violate the letter or spirit of the act under which it has been called, or fail to respond fully to the popular wishes, I shall be ready to join those who are most anxious to vote down its amendments. I apprehend, however, no such necessity, for the very doubt and apprehensions on existing in the public mind will be most likely to insure moderate and prudent action.

What I have thus said is without feeling a personal interest in the contest, as I shall not be a candidate for any office which the convention may create or render vacant. I have spoken merely because a desire has been expressed by many to know my opinions.

Respectfully, &c.,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

The Sampson County Prisoners—Continued Proceedings—Evidence for the Defence.

Wm. Wright Williamson testified: I reside in Sampson county; I was at Mr. W. Draughan's work spell on pomfrey's old mill pond where the mill pond was broke; I went to the work spell at about 2 o'clock that day; Lewis Hunnicutt came there; he was pretty well intoxicated with liquor; the last place I saw him that night was at Mrs. Jas Draughan's house; we come, as I suppose, about sunset; it was a little grain after daylight down when I left Draughan's; we parted there and I went on home; he took the path as he was going on home; he stayed and drank a lot more liquor, and when I left him he was very drunk; this was on Saturday about the last of March. It was a little grain after daylight down.

Milton Holmes testified: I live in Sampson county. I heard of the alleged outrage on the colored people at Mr. Royall's plantation; I heard it was on Saturday night. The day before the thing happened we had a work spell at Mr. Draban's—the last place I saw Louis Hunnicutt was at dark—he was drunk. I left him drunk that night when we parted. I live about 300 yards from Draban's.

Jno. A. Tew testified: I heard about this alleged outrage on Kenan Point about a week afterwards. I happened about the 4th Saturday in March. I was at Gabe Royall's that night. I think it is about 6 or 7 miles from there to the place of the outrage. While I was there Rayford Royall came there and slept that night.—We went there together. I set out to start at 9 o'clock; we went together. If he had come the direct road he would have had to pass me. Parker. I came up and we got up and Rayford Royall and Henry Royall were there; Rayford was there with me all the time. I am a kin between Patrick and Gabe Royall's. It was towards Parker's. It was half a mile from Patrick's. I was going to Royall's and I met Rayford and he asked me to go to Gabe's, and so I went with him.

Cross examined—I was not with the crowd who disturbed the colored people that night; I did not know anything about that; I have not talked with any one about this case; I didn't tell anyone what I could prove; I know where Rape Royall was that night; he slept with me; I didn't go to sleep on it about 9 o'clock; Ben Butler, Henry Royall and Rape Royall were at the house that night.

Henry Royall testified: My name is Henry Royall; I live in Sampson, about 10 or 12 miles from Huston; Rayford and Hardy Royall are my cousins; I heard about these alleged outrages; I was said to have been done on the Saturday before the 4th Sunday of March when there was to be preaching; I started to Mr. Strickland's that night until 10 o'clock, and then I went home with Ben Butler when I found Rape Royall, Jno. Adam Tew on my bed; I saw Rape the next morning; he went to wash the meeting house after breakfast: I went home; it was about seven miles from where I live to where the outrage was committed; in going that direction I would pass Patten's held; its right on the way.

Bennet Butler testified: I live in Sampson, about 10 or 12 miles from Huston; I live 7 or 8 or 9 miles from Kenan's Point; I heard soon after the people were whipped there on Saturday before the fourth Sunday in March when we had preaching; on Saturday before we went with Henry Royall to Mr Strickland's to see some gals and have fun, and we went home into Henry's room, and there was Rape Royall and Lew. in Henry's bed; Rape and I went to preaching the next day; Martin Strickland lives about half a mile from Gabe Royall's; he lives in the direction of Parker's Point, and also in the direction of the place where this outrage was committed.

Cross examined—I went alone to Gabe Royall's and got Henry, and we went to Strickland's to see the girls; I guess it was about 10 o'clock when we got back to Gabe's house; Henry Royall was with me; have not talked about this except through the neighborhood; never told a soul what I was going to say; don't recollect where I was on Friday night; I guess I was home, I don't know; I met some ladies then; I took Miss Strickland and some other ladies. I forget who and we walked back; I don't know that Henry Royall went anywhere that night; he talked a right smart, I reckon an hour or two, and then went to bed; if Henry went anywhere I didn't know it; Rape was at old man Gabriel's that night when I got there; didn't sleep in the room with him, but in the same house; don't know anything about Hardy.

Re-direct.—Rape Royall knew I was there at the house that night; I had never seen him since he was arrested until to-day; he stayed a day or two at Clinton; I am no kin to any of the defendants.

Court adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

From the Wilmington Post.

Letter from Judge Cantwell.

MR. EDITOR:—Under the existing State Constitution neither the General Assembly nor the people have "inherent" or other power to call, and none to "authorize" a Convention, except in the manner provided by that instrument. The existing State Constitution provides for its own amendment. The method is the ram with that prescribed in the Constitution of 1835 viz: by a Convention or by legislative enactment. By way of check it is provided, that no Convention shall be called by the General Assembly unless two-thirds of all the members of each house concur. Also by way of check against hasty legislative action, it is provided:

1st. That the proposed amendment shall, in the first place, receive a three-fifths of each house respectively.

2d. That it be published six months previous to a new General election.

3d. Two thirds of each house of the Assembly thereafter elected must approve, and after that a majority of the people at the polls.

Now the act entitled An act to submit the question of Convention or no Convention to the people and provide for the election of delegates, passed by a majority of last General Assembly, proposes another and a short plan, to wit: A majority of the people represented in Convention, and a majority of the unqualified voters at the polls.

1st. It authorizes and empowers such of the voters as on the 3d of August, 1871 shall choose to assemble at their respective precincts and to vote "for" or "against" a Convention. If a majority of the votes so cast decide, the delegates elect are to assemble at Raleigh on the 21st September, and, under certain restrictions set forth in the act, they may adopt and agree to any amendments and alterations which, being ratified by a bare majority of the qualified voters of the State, shall become part and of equal value with the State Constitution. Plainly, this action of the General Assembly is intended to be a bare numerical majority of the voters of the State to make certain amendments deemed necessary, in a way not provided for except by this law. To that extent it supercedes and sets aside the two methods provided by the old and the present Constitution.

Now, certain amendments are doubtless necessary, and the method thus provided may be a very convenient and economical way of procuring them, but it will scarcely I think be pretended that it is constitutional, in the sense that these other two "exclusive and convenient" methods are construed. Perceiving the difficulty here tersely suggested, and determined to have at least a show of reverence for the instrument to be amended, the friends of the measure contend that although the plan adopted may vary from those prescribed by the Constitution it does not violate that instrument, because by the fundamental principles enunciated in the declaration of rights all political power is vested in and derived from the people, and "the people of the State," (meaning thereby, of course, the majority of the qualified voters) 'have an' inherent 'right to alter and abolish their Constitution and form of government, whenever it may be necessary." And, it is true, there are sufficient causes in the bill of rights. It may also be conceded for the sake of the argument that the power to amend one or more clauses is necessarily included in that to abolish them all. Still it is observable,

1st. That our Bill of Rights is explicitly an "enumeration" of political privileges, and not a grant or restriction of political powers. It is inserted in and precedes the Construction by way of precaution. It asserts axioms which are or have been disputable. Certainly the framers of the instrument did not intend us to regard the power of amendment as disputable or a right of an extraordinary character, like that to abolish the government for instance, or they would never have provided a method by which it might be exercised by the ordinary Legislature.

2d. It is observable that the right referred to in the section we are considering and claimed to be "inherent" in the people is also styled "exclusive" in them. It cannot be co-existent, I say, that the power to amend simply is intended, for that is not exclusive being by the same instrument, vested in the General Assembly. It happens, however, that this inherent and exclusive power of the people is clogged with a proviso, and required to be exercised "in pursuance of law" as well as consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

The question is at once presented, what law is here intended?

Mr. Moore, in a published letter I have seen answers "Why such law as may be provided for that purpose by the Legislative authority." The legislative authority is the General Assembly. But if the people can only exercise their "inherent and exclusive powers," in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, then the Legislative authority can, if it chooses, modify or restrict or even prohibit the exercise of such inherent and exclusive power, and whether of the "present" or "future generations" I am quite sure the Convention meant no such thing, and the fallacy of the argument is apparent when it is considered that the legislative authority in this instance expressly declines directly to attempt any restriction, leaving that to the people themselves, and no one ever before pretended that the Legislature was for any purpose superior to the Convention. What "law then is intended by the proviso to govern the people in the exercise of this inherent power? I respectfully submit that it is "the law" concerning amendments contained and provided by the Convention in subsequent clauses of the same Constitution.

If I have the misfortune to differ with Mr. Moore, and it is a misfortune, in this conclusion I am happy to be sustained by Judge Pearson and a majority of our Supreme Court who in a letter to Gov Caldwell dated February 11 1871, declare, notwithstanding any power supposed or precedent right that and right present form of government, the people of this State have no power to call a Convention at all—that function, with all others of a legislative character being solemnly delegated by them to the General Assembly. The Constitution itself according to Mr. Moore is a law, differing, he says, from other laws, "in this only that it is not subject to repeal or modification by the General Assembly." By the Bill of Rights the Legislature has no power not expressly delegated, hence the attempt to call or to authorize the people to call a Convention in this or any other way than that the law allows is a violation of the Constitution. Whence I ask, is the power derived? Show me the clause authorizing it? Let it be once agreed that neither the people nor the Legislature can subvert or amend the government except in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, and the pretension that the General Assembly can do so directly or indirectly, or authorize others to do so, falls to the ground; surely the Legislature cannot authorize the people to do that which the Constitution prohibits.

I have said that this clause providing for amendments is derived from our old Constitution. In the Convention of 1835 the question being on the passage of this very clause, the third and last time, Mr. Gaston said "the object was to impose a check on the Legislature, that it may not avail itself of an incidental majority to disturb the repose of the people by frequently calling them together in Convention. We are called upon," he said, "by every consideration not to sanction the principle that a bare majority may authorize a Convention. If we do, we shall be exposed to continual fluctuations." Mr. G. concluded by saying that "if the right of a bare majority to call a Convention were recognized in the Constitution, he would not give one fig for all the matters which the Convention has been engaged in adjusting since it assembled. Instead of any permanent regulations, everything would be set afloat and we should have a new Constitution every two or three years." (*Debates in Convention, page 370.*

"Mr. Meares thought that when the law of the land was solemnly fixed it ought not to be disturbed for light causes, and he was unwilling, therefore, to leave it in the power of a bare majority of the Legislature to bring about another Convention." (*Ib, p 346*). "And he proposed as an additional safeguard against the efforts of a bare majority to uproot the fundamental principles of the government, to amend the article so that no Convention of the people should hereafter be called, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly. (*Ib.*, 369) The question recurring on Mr. Mears' amendment, it was adopted, 90 to 20 (*Ib.*, 373.) I cannot take leave of this subject without expressing my astonishment at the assertion on such high authority, that "a majority of the present people may assemble and alter the Constitution which a majority of the people of a past generation assembled and made"

It is an error, styled by Mr. Calhoun "a radical error"—"he consequence of confounding and regarding the numerical majority as in effect the entire people, the greater part as the whole, which has contributed more than any other cause to prevent the formation of popular constitutional governments and to destroy them after they have been formed." "They," said this great statesman, "who fall into these errors regard the restrictions which organism imposes on the will of the numerical majority, as restrictions on the will of the people, and therefore as not only useless but wrongful and mischievous. Hence the temptation to destroy it by force or by the delusive hope of making it vermin more democratic." (*Disq Govt p 30, 31.*)

And again, "It is a folly to suppose that the parts in possession of the ballot-box and the physical force of the country can be successfully resisted by an appeal to reason, truth, justice or even the obligations imposed by the Constitution. Other guarantees are required, for what use are they of themselves, shall exert sufficient influence to stay the hand of power, when government would be no longer necessary to protect society or constituted to prevent government from abusing its powers." (*Ib., p. 33.*)

If I understand the proposition clearly, Mr. Moore would not only revoke the constitutional control secured to us against the oppressions of the majority and already provided by themselves, but ever after he would have it so arranged that the organic law shall be perpetually subject to the fluctuations of the popular caprice. This might organize anarchy, but it would never make or constitute a State. In fact, a "Constitution" would be impossible.

EDWARD CANTWELL.

Anson County.

Colonel R. F. BENNETT has been nominated for Convention by the Conservatives of Anson. Colonel BENNETT will be elected and will make a good and able representative.

General Clingman.

We surrender much of our space to day to the able and pertinent letter of General CLINGMAN upon the Convention question. It is a manly, bold and dignified paper, just such an one as we expected from one who had rendered such eminent services in the civil and military history of the State. We knew that General CLINGMAN loved North Carolina too well and had seen her sons suffer too much to remain silent when her weal was at stake. His voice will echo among his native hills and vallies, and as of old he will lead his fellow citizens forward to a glorious victory.

We invite attention to his letter.

Horticultural Fair.

ROCKINGHAM, June 7th, 1871.

My Dear Sir:—As President of the Carolina Horticultural Society, I beg leave to announce to the members that there will be an exhibition of fruits in the city of Wilmington on Wednesday, the 19th of July. The day selected will probably suit the time of ripening of a larger variety of peaches than any other; and this is the only fruit which is promised us in great abundance, during the present year. A display of *all* horticultural productions is invited, and it is to be hoped that our second Fair will bring no discredit to our Association.

The Society will have a meeting on Tuesday evening, the 18th.

Messrs. Engelhard, Hart and Bernard will be so kind as to provide a place for the exhibition. Very respectfully,

WALTER L. STEELE,
President C. H. S.

To MAJ. J. A. ENGELHARD, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

KENANSVILLE, DUPLIN CO., N. C., June 10th, 1871.

In accordance with resolution adopted at a preliminary meeting, the township delegates met in Convention in the Court House in Kenansville to-day.

The Convention organized by electing Haywood Bowden, Esq., as Chairman, and F. S. Watson as Secretary of the meeting.

The usual preliminaries having been arranged, a ballot was held for the nomination of candidates to represent this county in the Convention to assemble in Raleigh on September next. Whereupon, Dr. Jas. W. Blount and Isaac B. Kenny, Esq., having received a majority of the registered vote of the county, they were declared duly nominated on the first ballot.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the Township delegates to this Convention as an Executive Committee in their respective Townships.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the Rev. J. M. Sprunt, J. D. Southerland and T. S. Watson as an Executive Committee for the county at large.

On motion, resolved, that the Secretary of this meeting be requested to furnish a copy of these proceedings to the Editors of the Wilmington Weekly and Daily JOURNAL, and Wilmington Daily *Star* and Weekly *Farmer* with a request to publish.

HALSTEAD BOWDEN, Chairman.

THOS. S. WATSON, Secretary.

P. S. All papers friendly to the cause are requested to publish.

The members of the principal religious denominations in the world are estimated as follows: Greek Church, 69 692 700; the six other Oriental Churches, 6 500 000; Roman Catholics, 105,000 000; Protestants, 98,139 000; Mohammedans, 160,000; Buddhists, 340 000 000; other Asiatic religions 200 000,000; Pagans, 200,000,000; Jews, 6,000,000

SUPERIOR COURT.—The following cases were disposed of yesterday:

State *vs* Samuel Southerland, charged with malicious mischief. Not guilty.

State *vs* Jonathan King, charged with assault and battery. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State *vs* W. E. Mayo, charged with assault and battery, judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State *vs* Jas. A. Mitchell, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The following cases were disposed of yesterday:

State *vs.* George Sparkman, colored, charged with larceny. Plead guilty. Sentenced to the Work House for 6 months.

State *vs.* Mary Carroll, colored, charged with an affray. Submits. Judgments suspended on payment of costs.

State *vs* Jerry Johnson, white, charged with larceny. Sentenced to 12 months in the Work House.

State *vs.* A. E. Taylor, white, charged with assault and battery. Defendant submits. Judgment suspended on the pay ment of costs.

State *vs.* Bradley Herring, colored, charged with larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to 6 months in the Work House.

State *vs.* Tom Larkins, colored, charged with larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to 3 years in the Work House.

State *vs.* Peter Cooper, colored, charged with larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to 12 months in the Work House.

State *vs.* James Hayes, white, charged with larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to 6 months in the Work House.

State *vs.* Jas. Johnson, colored, charged with larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to 12 months in the Work House.

State *vs.* William Burney, white, charged with resisting an officer. Defendant submits. Judgment suspended on payment of costs, and to give bond in $100 for his appearance from time to time until discharged by the Judge of this Court.

State *vs.* Isaac Lewis, colored, charged with larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to the Work House for 12 months.

State *vs.* Adam Woodberry *alias* Geo. Walker, charged with assault and battery. Not guilty.

State *vs.* Jno. Davis, charged with larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to 12 months in the Work House.

State *vs.* Pally *alias* Molly Harris, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods. Not guilty.

State *vs.* Stephen Jones, colored, charged with an affray. Not guilty.

State *vs.* David Allen and Wm. Dupree, charged with larceny. Sentenced to 12 months each in the Work House.

State *vs.* Thos. Morris, charged with injuring cattle. Guilty. Sentenced to 6 months in the Work House.

State *vs.* Reuben Loney and David Price, charged with larceny. Guilty as to Reuben Loney. Not guilty as to David Price.

State *vs.* Moses Turner, charged with larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to 5 years in the Penitentiary.

State *vs.* Geo. Owens, charged with larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to 6 months in the Work House.

TO THE WORK HOUSE.—The following named persons, recently convicted at the present session of Superior Court, were yesterday sent to the Work House:

Wm. Wade, colored, 6 months.
George Poisson, colored 2 years.
John Boykin, colored, 12 months.
Walter Rainey, colored, 12 months.
Jerry Johnson, white, 12 months.
Isaac Lewis, colored, 12 months.
George Sparkman, colored, 6 months.
James Hayes, white, 6 months.
Peter Cooper, colored, 12 months.
Thos. Smith, colored, 2 years.
Tom Larkins, colored, 3 years.
Bradly Herring, colored, 6 months.
James Johnson, colored, 2 cases, 6 months and 12 months.

A total of 13, of whom 11 are colored and but 2 white.

ANOTHER 14TH AMENDMENT CASE.—Yesterday Elijah Murrill Sheriff of Onslow, was brought before U. S. Commissioner Vest, charged with having violated the provisions of the 14th Constitutional Amendment in having exercised the office of Coroner of Onslow county during the war and accepting and exercising the duties of the office of Sheriff of the same county since its close. We are informed that the prosecution was brought about in the following manner:

Judge Daniel L. Russell owns a large farm in Onslow county, upon which he had for some length of time refused or failed to pay any tax, and Sheriff Murrill, after having waited upon His Honor considerably longer than his duty required, proceeded to take the legal steps looking towards an enforced collection of the same. Then it was that this sprig of judicial virtue and integrity suddenly discovered that Mr. Murrill had violated the requirements of the 14th Amendment and proceeded to have a warrant issued, requiring Mr. M. to appear before U. S. Commissioner Shaffer, at Raleigh, taking care to have the words "or before any other U. S. Commissioner" stricken from the warrant in order to compel Mr. Murrill to be put to the trouble and expense of coming to this city and appearing before an officer who has gained an unenviable notoriety as a man of violent prejudices and most vindictive and unjust in the administration of his office. Fortunately for Mr. Murrill and the purposes of justice our impartial and fair dealing Shaffer was absent from the city, and U. S. Commissioner Vest, of Forsyth, who is in the city attending the U. S. Circuit Court, heard the case. Hon. Wm. H. Battle, of this city, appeared for the defendant. The examination of testimony for the prosecution only elicited what has been above stated. The defence waived the examination of evidence, and the Commissioner discharged the defendant, under the recent ruling of Judge Bond in the Powell case, that the mere act of occupying the position of peace officer was no evidence of giving aid or comfort to the rebellion.

The warrant for arrest in this case, which purports to be issued upon the oath of the Hon. Daniel L. Russell, bears date of February 9th, upon which is this suspicious and curious endorsement; "To be issued just before Court." Though it bears test February 9th, it was not issued until the 2d of June.

This whole matter bears on its face a species of the meanest and most abominable device that has ever yet come under our observation, at a cost of probably several hundred dollars to the United States Government, all of which Judge Russell ough to pay, as it was gotten up to gratify his personal malice and spite against Mr. Murrill, who is a most exemplary citizen.—*Raleigh Sentinel*

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Mexico.

SAN FELIPE, June 8.

A strong rebel position in Guerrera has been taken by the government troops. The bombardment of Tampico is continued. The rebels in spite great terror by their fire and have silenced the government batteries.

Placida and Vigo uphold the Sinola Judges.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14

The State Department is prepared to pay seventy per cent. on the awards of the Venezuela claims commission.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 14.

The ironclad Dictator has arrived from Key West. She steamed 1,300 miles in 8 days, with a heavy monitor in tow.

A special from Chattanooga says:

I saw a private letter from Jefferson Davis to Col. Styles, of the Albany, Ga., News in which he complains of the manner in which his speeches at Atlanta and Augusta had been misconstrued by the Northern press.

He says that he never wished, directly or indirectly, to counsel the Southern people not to tolerate the situation. He thinks they ought to wait patiently until the returning good sense of the Northern people brings about a reversal of the more obnoxious features in recent Congressional legislation. He disavows most strongly anything like revivals of armed resistance.

There was one part of his Atlanta speech which was not reported. Before saying he did not accept the situation, Mr. Davis asked any of the Northern reporters who might be present to take particular notice of his words, and he then said that he did not desire to be understood as advising anything like disloyalty to the Government.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, June 14.

The steamer Anna Smith was wrecked near the English coast. Ten persons lost.

The weather is fair and favorable to the crops.

Earl de Grey will be created Marquis of Ripon, as a reward for his treaty services.

The Stadt Theatre at Breslau has been entirely destroyed by fire.

PARIS June 14.

The Bank of France holds twenty-two million francs in bullion.

The review of an hundred thousand troops occurs on Sunday next at Champs de Mars. Troops are leaving La Villette.

Rochefort is seriously ill, consequently his trial has been postponed.

The Committee of the Assembly on Budget is known to favor raising funds by a loan.

A special to the Standard says there were twenty-one executions yesterday in Bois de Boulogne.

From New Hampshire.

CONCORD, June 14.

The Galaday in New Hampshire was commenced at daylight by a salute of 34 guns. There are immense crowds from the country. The military and fire companies were in procession. Governor Weston, after the imposing ceremonies, was inaugurated and read his message.

JUDGE LOGAN.—"The correspondent of an up-country paper states that the Bar of Charlotte, Salisbury, Lincolnton and Concord have handed Judge Logan a request to resign, with a promise that if he does not he will be impeached. The request was signed by seventeen members of the Bar."

We find the above in the news columns of some of our exchanges, and copy it for the purpose of saying it is not correct.

The lawyers of the Ninth District have signed and are signing a paper to be presented to the Legislature at the Fall session expressing the opinion that Judge Logan is incompetent for the position he holds, and in consequence the people are greatly inconvenienced, justice retarded, and taxes and crime increased. The paper makes no threats or recommendations as to what should be done with the Judge—it merely states a fact.

Charlotte *Democrat*.

SUPREME COURT.—Yesterday morning the following cases were argued:

Wasson & Hunting *vs* Tuss. J. Johnson and wife, of Cumberland county. Argued by Col. J. W. Hinsdale, for the plaintiffs, and W. McL. McKoy, for defendants.

Points discussed: 1st. Is a mortgagee who petitions to put the mortgagor into involuntary bankruptcy debarred by the act of petitioning from foreclosing the mortgage?

2d. Can a suit in a United States Court be pleaded in abatement or in bar of a suit in a State Court for the same cause of action?

3d. Is the dower act of 1867 constitutional?

K. P. Battle, Public Treasurer, *vs.* Jos. Thompson of Robeson county. Argued by K. P. Battle, for plaintiff and W. McL. McKoy, for the defendant.

Points discussed: Whether coupons past due can be set off against a debt due to the state?

Ralph B. Lutterloh *vs.* Board of Commissioners of Cumberland county. Argued by MacRae for plaintiff, and Phillips and Merrimon for defendants.

Points discussed: 1. How is the writ of *mandamus* to be applied for under the Code of Civil Procedure?

2. Is it of the nature of an ordinary action, or of special proceedings, or is it an anomalous proceeding savoring of the nature of neither?

Cases from the 5th District will be called to-day.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

A convict by the name of Thomson escaped from the State Penitentiary on Monday night.

The town property of Tarboro' is assessed at $380 000, an increase in assessed value of $50 000 over last year.

Theo. H. Hill, Esq., the efficient and obliging State Librarian, is now engaged in preparing a thorough and descriptive catalogue of the books now in the State library.

There is a young lady by the name of Emaline Dudley, living in Woodville, who has frequent attacks of spasms, during which she swallows pins, needles, brass buttons, &c.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	25 @ 29	MACKEREL (From store)	0 00 @ 0 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each,		Rockport	0 00 @ 1 40
2nd hand	2 00 @ 2 50	Rockland	0 00 @ 1 50
New	2 75 @ 3 00	MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.		cuba, hhds.	38 @ 40
Tallow	18 @ 20	do bbls.	42 @ 45
Adamantine	15 @ 16	Sugar house,	23 @ 24
Sperm	50 @ 55	do bbls.	27 @ 28
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,		Syrup, bbls.	50 @ 1 00
Java	25 @ 30	Cuba N. O.,	80 @ 0 85
Laguayra	20 @ 24	NAVAL STORES,	
Rio	16½ @ 22	Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.	
St. Domingo	25 @ 28	Virgin new	0 00 @ 4 25
COTTON, ℔ lb.,		Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 25
Ord. to Mid'g	13½ @ 16	Hard	0 00 @ 2 00
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 16	Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 10
COTTON BAGGING,		Tar, in ord'r	2 20 @ 2 25
Gunny, ℔ yd	25 @ 26	Pitch, City	1 90 @ 1 95
Dundee	20 @ 23	Rosin, pale	4 75 @ 6 00
Flax	24 @ 26	do No. 1	3 00 @ 4 25
Double Ann'r	25 @ 2	do No. 2	2 25 @ 2 50
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @ 10	do No. 3	0 00 @ 2 00
COTTON MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 05 @ 1 10	Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	00 @ 44
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yard	10 @ 11	NAILS, ℔ lb.,	
Yarn, ℔ lb	20 @ 1 25	Cut	5 25 @ 6 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	65 @ 90	OILS, ℔ gallon,	
Frog, ℔ bbl.,		Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Mackerel,		Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
No. 1	28 00 @30 00	Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
No. 2	18 00 @15 00	Kerosene	30 @ 33
No. 3	00 00 @00 00	PEA NUTS,	2 75 @ 3 00
Mullets	5 50 @ 8 00	POTATOES,	
HERRING,		Sweet bush	0 90 @ 1 00
East	00 @ 9 00	Irish, ℔ bbl	4 00 @ 5 50
N. C. round	00 @12 50	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,	
do cut	8 00 @10 00	Hams	14 @ 15
do gross	00 @ 8 00	Shoulders	13 @ 13½
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @ 10	Shoulders	11½ @ 12
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern		Long round	12½ @ 13
Family	7 50 @11 00	Western Bacon. (Smoked.)	
Superfine	6 50 @ 6 7	Hams	18 @ 18
Fine	6 00 @ 6 25	Middlings	11 @ 11½
Ex. Super	7 00 @ 7 50	Shoulders	9 @ 9½
NORTH CAROLINA,		(Dry Salted.)	
Family	8 25 @ 8 50	Middlings	10 @ 11
Superfine	7 75 @ 8 0	Shoulders	8 @ 9
FLUX, ℔ lb	16 @ 20	Hams, N. C	16 @ 17
GUNNY BAGS	25 @ 28	Do North'n	14 @ 16
GUANO, Peruvian,		Butter, N. C	00 @ 30
Per ton	75 00 @77 50	Do North'n	33 @ 34
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,		Cheese	4 @ 18
Corn	90 @ 1 00	PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl	
Oats	75 @ 8	Mess	18 50 @19 00
Peas, cow	1 15 @ 1 25	Prime	00 00 @00 00
Rice, rough	2 25 @ 1 35	Prime Jo N. O.	00 @22 00
Carolina	8 @ 9	SALT, Alum, ℔ sack	2 bushel 2 00 @ 2 00
HIDES, ℔ lb.,		Liverpool, sack, ground	
Green	5 @ 7	cargo	1 30 @ 1 35
Dry	14 @ 15	from store	1 45 @ 1 50
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,		American	1 35 @ 1 40
Eastern	1 25 @ 1 50	SUGAR, ℔ lb.,	
Northern	1 10 @ 1 25	Cuba to Rico	12½ @ 13
IRON, ℔ lb.,		Crushed	13 @ 13½
English, ass'd	8 @ 10	American, ref.	10 @ 11½
American, ref.	0 @ 10	American,	14 @ 14½
American, sheer	9 @ 10	Extra	14½ @ 15
Swede	10 @ 12	Granulated	15 @ 16½
Hoop, ℔ ton	105 00@110 00	SOAP, ℔ lb.	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)		Northern	5½ @ 8
Whiskey	1 25 @ 4 00	SPIRITS, ℔ gallon,	
Bourbon	2 00 @ 1 00	Contract	4 00 @ 5 50
N. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3 00	Common	2 25 @ 2 75
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	STAVES, ℔ M.,	
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	W. O. bbl	0 00 @30 00
do Apple	1 50 @ 2 75	R. O. hhd	0 00 @00 00
do Peach	2 25 @ 3 50	TIMBER, ℔ M.,	
LUMBER, River,		Shipping	11 00 @18 25
Mill Rds	15 00 @17 0	Mill, prime	8 00 @10 00
Wide do	12 00 @14 0	Mill Fair	7 50 @ 8 00
Scantling	10 00 @12 0	Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 @ 6 00
		TALLOW, lb	11 @ 0 12

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

June 15, 1871.

TURPENTINE—This article has ruled at unchanged prices during the week just past, opening at $3 for yellow dip and $4 25 for virgin, and closing at same prices. The receipts have been light, and all offered have been readily taken.—The receipts and sales for the week are as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	350	$4 25	$3 00	
Saturday	337	4 25	3 00	
Monday	256	4 25	3 00	
Tuesday	160	4 25	3 00	
Wednesday	17	4 25	3 00	
Thursday	75	4 25	3 00	

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since the close of our last review the market has ruled steady and firm at 42 cents. All offering has readily been taken at the above figures. The sales for the week are as follows:

Friday	526	casks at	42	cents ℔	gallon.
Saturday	250	"	42	"	"
Monday	400	"	42	"	"
Tuesday	175	"	42	"	"
Wednesday	250	"	42	"	"
Thursday	541	"	42	"	"

ROSIN—The market has ruled quiet since our last review, the finer grades being taken as offered at about last weeks quotations. Strained ruled quite active up to Wednesday when buyers' wants were supplied, and to-day sales have been made at $2, market closing very tame at that figure. The sales for the week are as follows: Friday, 2,071 bbls. at $2 15 for strained, $2 10 to $2 50 for No. 2, $5 to $5 50 for Pale; Saturday, 1,000 bbls at $2 15 for strained and $5@$5 50 for Pale and $6 25 to $6 50 for window glass; Monday, 800 bbls at $2 05 for strained, $2 10 to $2 25 for No. 2, $2 75 for No 1, and $5 to $5 50 for Pale; Tuesday, 500 bbls. at $5 50 to $5 75 for Pale; Wednesday, 200 bbls. at $2 10 to $2 40 for No. 2, $5 25 for low Pale, $5 50 for Pale and $6 for extra Pale; Thursday, 168 bbls at $2 for strained.

TAR—Owing to the small receipts this article has advanced 10 cents since our last report. The receipts and sales for the week are about 350 bbls, which met with ready sale at $2 42 ℔ bbl.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in very small supply, and none of consequence coming to market. For butchering purposes there is a fair demand, and parcels on the hoof would find ready sale at 6@8 cents for grass, and 9@11 cents ℔ lb. for stall fatted. SHEEP are also being brought in slowly and are in enquiry. Sell at $2 50@$3 50 each.

CORN MEAL—Supply fully fair, and demand mainly for retail lots. We quote from store at 1 05@1 10 ℔ bushel.

COTTON—Has ruled quiet and steady with an advance of ¼ cent (on the closing quotations of our last review) for the better grades. Receipts continue light and lots meet ready sale as offered. We quote ordinary at 15 cents; good ordinary at 17; low middling at 18, and middling at 19½ cents. There were a few bales of Peelers sold at 20 cents ℔ lb. The sales for the week are as follows: Monday, 3 bales at 18, 19 at 17 and 50 from 17½ to 18 cents ℔ lb; Saturday, 1 at 15½, 1 at 16½, 2 at 17½, 5 at 18, and 4 at 19 cents for Peelers; Monday, 1 at 17 and 10 at 18 cents; Tuesday, 1 at 15, 2 at 16, 2 at 16½, 2 at 17, and 5 at 18 cents ℔ lb; Wednesday, 1 at 15, 24 at 17, 1 at 18, 12 at 18½, and 2 Peelers at 19 cents ℔ lb; Thursday, no sales.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and are from store at 5½@7 cents ℔ lb, as in quantity and quality.

EGGS—Are in good stock, and demand light. We quote at 16 to 17 cents ℔ dozen by the quantity.

FERTILIZERS—The supply of nearly all descriptions is very good, and we note a fair business doing from store at the following quotations: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75@$77 50; do do., Guanape $70; Carolina Fertilizer $50; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated Guano $65; Phœnix do $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate $60@$65; Pacific do. $60@65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35 cash, and $45 time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $50; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—The stock of all grades of Northern and Western brands is fully fair, while we have to report merely a light demand from the trade. Sales are being made from store at figures given in table.

FISH—Are in moderate stock, and only a meagre demand exists. See table for prices.

GRAIN.—In the CORN market we have no change of importance to report for the week. No receipts that we are aware of, and consequently we have no sales by the cargo, but quote nominally at 87½ cents. There is a full stock in dealers' hands, and only a light demand exists. We quote as selling from store at $1 05 ℔ bushel, sacks included.——OATS—In the absence of receipts for some time past the stock has become materially reduced, and very little remains in dealers' hands. The demand, however, is only in the retail way, and we quote as selling from store at 70 to 85 cents ℔ bushel.——PEAS—Are in moderate stock and demand light. The market rules dull, and we quote in lots at $1 15@$1 25 ℔ bushel.——RICE—Clean is in very small stock, but sufficient to meet present demand.—We quote: prime at 8 to 9 cents ℔ lb.

FAT—Is in fully fair stock, and demand only moderate. Only small receipts for the week (some 500 bales) which sold from wharf at $ @ $1 05 for North River, and $1 25 for Pennsylvania, ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME—Is in heavy stock, and demand light, which is being supplied from store at $1 80 to $1 40 ℔ cask, as in quality.

LUMBER—Only a light shipping demand exists, and the market is fully supplied with all descriptions. We quote from the city mills as follows:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" " " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @ 20 00

MOLASSES—Is in fair enquiry, and the market rules firmer, with an advancing tendency. Cuba is selling from wharf at 38 cents in hhds, and 40 cents in bbls. For other qualities we refer to our table for store quotations.

PEA NUTS—Are in moderate enquiry, and none on market. Would bring $2 75 for prime, $2 25 for extra, and $3 @ $3 50 bushel for fancy.

POTATOES—Irish are being brought in more freely, and new crop sell at 80 cents to $1 ℔ bushel. Sweet bring $1

POULTRY—Supply only small, and demand moderate. We quote at 25@30 cents for chickens, and 40@45 cents each for grown fowls.

PROVISIONS—The BACON market is without change of importance. The supply of North Carolina is full and demand limited being confined to small lots for retailers' purposes. We quote as: 11½ to 12 cents for shoulders, 13@14 cents for sides, 14 cents for hog round, and 19 cents ℔ lb. for hams. *Western* is in full supply and but a light demand exists. We quote sale from store as follows: smoked 9@9½ cents for shoulders, 1@12 cents for sides, and 14@18 cents for hams; dry salted 8@9 cents for shoulders, and 10½@11½ cents for sides, as to quality.——LARD. The supply of Northern is fully fair, and demand moderate for small parcels. We quote at 12 to 16 cents ℔ lb. North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Would bring 15 to 16 cents.——PORK—Little or no demand for Northern, and the price is lower. See table for store rates.

SALT. Merely a retail demand exists, and the market is moderately supplied. We quote in the small way from store at $1 85@$1 40 for American, and $1 45@$1 50 ℔ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Little or no demand for shipment, and the market is dull at $2 75 ℔ M, for common.

TIMBER—Is being brought to market sparingly and there is a fair demand from millers, especially for the finer qualities, which are scarce. Only a few rafts received, which have sold at quotations in table.

WOOD—Is rather scarce at present, and prices are higher. We quote by the boat load at $2 50 to $2 75 for pine and ash, and $3 25 ℔ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To coastwise ports rule quite steady, and vessels are rather scarce. There is a moderate quantity of produce offering shipment, and rates in table are readily obtained.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 00
Tar, "	0 00 @ 00 50	00 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine, "	1 00 @ 1 50	00 @ 00
Rosin, "	4 @ 50	00 @ 00
Cotton, per lb	00 @ ¾	00 @ ¾
Cotton Goods, per bale	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 00
Flaxseed, "	00 @ 15	00 @ 00
Pea Nuts, "	@ 8	00 @ 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 00
Tar, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 00
Cotton, per bale	0 00 @ 2 25	00 @

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1871.

The Convention Question.

As most of the writers and papers opposed to the call of a Convention go so far in their denunciations of the illegality of the plan adopted by our Legislature, and are so eloquent over the dangers with which it is fraught to good government, and to the sacred rights of minorities, it may be well to look into the Constitutions of other States to see the mode persued by them of altering their Constitutions.

The argument upon which the constitutionality of the mode adopted in this State rests is the inherent, sole and exclusive right of the people of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government, whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness. And in order that this right may be exercised in pursuance of law, it is in the power of the General Assembly to provide means whereby the people may make known their wish whether they want a Convention. This identical power is expressly declared to exist in most of the Constitutions of the States of the Union, as the proper means of consulting the popular will.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* has collated extracts from the Constitutions and history of a number of States, which we give :

1. *Virginia* never had any specific mode ; but the legislature by a mere majority submits the question to the voters, and the question is determined by a majority of the voters.

2. By the constitution of *West Virginia* amendments may be proposed and submitted to the electors by a majority of the members of each house, and if adopted by a majority of the electors, become parts of the constitution. Conventions may assemble under any law passed by a majority of the members of each house.—*Constitution* 1863, *Art.* 12.

3. By the constitution of *Kentucky* a majority of all the members elected to each house of the general assembly, in their discretion, may pass a law for taking the sense of the people as to calling a convention. All subsequent proceedings thereafter are controlled by simple majorities of the legislature and people.—*Constitution of* 1850, *Art.* 12.

4. *Missouri*.—A majority of the members of each house may propose such amendments as they shall deem expedient ; the amendments proposed shall be published and submitted to a vote of the people. If a majority of the voters shall vote for the amendment, it shall become a part of the constitution. "The general assembly may at any time authorize by law, a vote of the people to be taken upon the question, whether a convention shall be held for the purpose of amending the constitution," and a majority of votes shall determine the question.

5. *New York*—the mode of amending its constitution and calling convention is the same as that of Missouri.—*Constitution of* 1846, *Article* 13.

6. *Nebraska*.—"A majority of the Senate and House of Representatives," may, at any time, call a convention for revision or changing the constitution; the question may be submitted to the electors, and they determine it by a majority vote.—*Constitution of* 1867.

7. *Oregon*.—Amendments may be submitted by the "legislative assembly" to the electors, and, if adopted by a majority of voters, shall become a part of the constitution.—*Constitution of* 1857, *Art.* 17.

8 *Pennsylvania*.—"Amendments may be proposed by a majority of the members elected to each House and submitted to the people, and a majority of the voters of the people shall determine whether the amendment shall become a part of the contitution.—*Constitution of* 1838, *Art.* 10.

9. *Wisconsin*.—Any amendment may be proposed by a majority of the members of each House and submitted to the people for their adoption. A majority of voters determine the question.—*Constitution of* 1848, *Art.* 12.

10. *California*.—The Constitution is amended in the same way as that of Wisconsin.—*Cons.* 18—*Art.* 10.

11. *Alabama*.—A convention may be called at any time by submitting the question of calling it to the qualified electors. The vote of the majority determines the question.—*Con. of* 1865.

12. *Delaware*.—The discretion of calling a convention whenever it may suit the people resis wholly with the majority. This discretion may be exercised as often as may suit their will.—*Con. of* 1822—*Art.* 6.

43. *Indiana*.—The General Assembly, at any time, by a vote of the majority of the members of each house, may propose amendments to be submitted to the electors. If adopted by a majority of them the amendments become a part of the constitution.—*Con. of* 1851—*Art.* 15.

14 *Iowa*.—Constitution amended in the same way as that of Indiana.

NOTE.—The General Assembly shall provide, at stated times certainly, and at any other time in their discretion may provide, for submitting to the people the question "shall there be a convention to revise the constitution and amend the same "—Con. of 1857, art. 10.

15 *Louisiana*.—Mode of amending the constitution of this State substantially the same as that of Iowa.—Cons. of 1864, art. 12.

16. *Michigan*.—The Legislature, at any time in its discretion, may by law submit the question of revising the Constitution to the electors of the State, and if a majority desire it, a Convention shall assemble.—Cons. of 1850, art. 20.

Nevada.—A majority of the members of each house may, at any time, submit any proposed amendment of the Constitution to the vote of the electors, and a majority of them shall determine the question of adoption.- Cons. of 1860, art. 16.

NOTE.—In several of the State Constitutions where provision is made for a particular mode for submitting a single item of amendment no provision is made for the assembling of a Convention. Is it possible that there is no power in the State to call a Convention?

THE position which we have taken, both in regard to the "New Departure" and the course of the New York *World*, is fully sustained by leading Southern papers.—Our people will not be driven off from the support of the National Democratic candidate for President in 1872 by any amount of ill-nature displayed by a few papers.—Nor are we going to throw up our hats and huzza for a movement which excuses, to say the least, all the injustice and the suffering which we have endured patiently and silently. All we desire is to be let alone. We request that our feelings shall be respected. We demand that we shall not be insulted. We ask our Northern friends to select the leader, plan the battle, and we will do our full share of the fighting. We want our friends to win, and are determined that their defeat shall not be occasioned by any fault of ours, either in the inauguration or the progress of the campaign. A very large majority of the Southern electoral vote will be cast for the Democratic candidate, be he whom he may.

Our very able cotemporary, the Montgomery *Advertiser*, in referring to these matters, says :

> Even our restless friends of the New York *World*, who possess such accurate and valuable knowledge of, and write so well on questions of tariffs and finance, who are so singularly ignorant or perverse on all matters of foreign politics, and who have read the Constitution only *not* to comprehend it, have also risen on the wing, have done *their* circling around and flying about hither and thither, with the radical bees, having apparently no other purpose in view than to make a loud hum to attract for the moment the friendly attention of its radical brethren.—We therefore sincerely trust that some good Christian or sober-minded patriot will secure an old drum or pair of tongs and try to stop the unusual gyrations of the perturbed radical swarm, and put the New York *World* insects into a glass bottle for safe keeping.
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> Now, in all seriousness, we desire to say that there is no reason to doubt that just as Tennessee has already done the other Southern States, without exception, in their turn will make "another rebellion" by heartily joining the Ohio and Pennsylvania Democracy on their platform. If Mr. Davis, as the New York *Herald* so felicitously observes, shall appoint, or elect, or cause to be elected, Gen. Grant to the Presidency in 1872, it will be done without many Southern electoral votes, as affairs now stand.

The Colored People.

If the colored people of North Carolina could be induced to examine carefully the subject of calling a *Convention by the people*, we are satisfied quite a number, if not a majority of them, would be found acting with the friends of the measure.

It is unfortunate for the cause of truth, as well as for this class of our fellow citizens, that influences have heretofore been brought to bear upon them, which have been calculated to divert their minds from the true issues involved in pending elections, to instil prejudices, to infuse partiality, and to distract attention until many of them have thrown aside their true, independent manhood, and followed blindly some leader whose only purpose was to mislead for his own advantage. There are many among them who see through, and yet are unable to extricate themselves from, the toils.

The Act of the Legislature which suppresses the Ku-Klux and all other secret political societies, covers also the Loyal League ; and those who were oath-bound by that originator of all the troubles in our State, are absolved from their oaths, and are at liberty to take a new political stand on true and just grounds. The action of the Legislature which makes it criminal to hold these meetings, frees every one of the members from allegiance to the League, as it is impossible that they will elect to violate law rather than dissolve such connection. Some there may be so defiant of law as to continue this criminal course, but we hardly think any colored man who has any regard for his character or future welfare can hesitate. On the one hand is obedience to law and honor, on the other, crime and disgrace. Standing at this point, absolved from all the vows which bound them to the League, we call upon them to consider calmly and dispassionately what course they will pursue for the future. It is well here that we should also remind them that the laws and constitutional amendments which have been made and adopted by Congress and the States, since the war, for the ostensible purpose of protecting the former slaves from the undue exercise of influence over them by former masters, have a two-fold action. They not only protect from former masters, from Southern men, from Ku-Klux-Klans, but they protect from carpet-baggers, from Northern, Eastern or Western men, from Loyal Leagues ; in fact, from ALL improper influences, come from where they may. So that to-day, in North Carolina, the colored man stands in a position from which he can calmly survey the issues involved in the approaching election and cast his influence on that side which is battling earnestly, heartily and truly for the protection and deliverance of the State, and for the enactment of such laws as shall secure the well-being, peace, security and happiness of every citizen, without regard to color, race or previous condition. Such a party is that which is now urging THE PEOPLE (not the Legislature) to call a Convention.

We are glad to know that many who have heretofore been opposed to the call of a Convention and who have been acting with the Radical party, have boldly taken a stand in favor of a Convention. Let none hesitate or be afraid. The subject is too important and affects too much the interests of all good citizens to be lightly laid aside or in the least undervalued. There is no power that dare lay its hand upon, or even threaten you for the stand you take. Come, then, bravely to the front and aid in securing such a Constitution as shall be a blessing to you and your children so long as the State shall stand. Almost every day brings news of some prominent Republican who, having carefully considered the position, has come out for the people calling a Convention. We are glad to see this and to know that they acknowledge it is the only way to extricate the State from her present difficulties without disaster and perhaps ruin.

THE RALEIGH TELEGRAM, of the 7th instant, contains a long-winded communication on the Convention question, intended as a reply to the Hon. B. F. Moore's unanswerable opinion. It is signed "*Usus*," boubtless with reference to the author's *use* of ink and paper. We suggest its publication in extra form, for the special use of vendors of brown sugar and mackerel.

THE CONVENTION which is to assemble, if ratified by the people of North Carolina, will be, in all respects, a representative body, composed largely of the intelligence and public virtue of the State.—Already we hear of such men as William A. Graham, John Kerr, Jos. H. Wilson, Giles Mebane, A. M. Scales and M. E Manly as candidates, and in every county the strongest and best men will be brought into the field. This is as it should be. The great work of making or remodeling organic law should be committed to the ablest and purest hands. The last Convention which was held in North Caroiina, and which is responsible for the present mongrel Constitution, was a burlesque on legislative bodies and a blot upon the escutcheon of the State. Made up mostly of impudent and mercenary adventurers and negroes, it commenced its labors in ignorance and malignity and concluded them with drunken orgies.

THERE IS no more forcible evidence of the Radical change which a few years have wrought in the character of our government, and of its growing assimilation to despotic or monarchical forms, than is furnished by the system of *espionage* which it maintains. This detective surveillance is as minute as it is derogatory to the genius of our institutions. It is made to extend to all the ramifications of trade,—it pries into all the relations of society—and pokes its inquisitorial nose into the most private and personal concerns of life. No man, be he ever so honest, feels secure against intrusion, or safe against the interested invasions of the informer and the spy—than whom, in all ages of the world, no two characters have been held in more deserved disrepute. Violators of the law, where that violation is the result of wilful intent, should be punished, but it is even better that a few of the class ordinarily reached by detectives and spies should escape, than that a horde of these cormorants and mercenary officials should be turned loose to infest society and the body politic.

We hear that the docket of the Federal Court, at present in session at Raleigh, is crowded with cases of alleged violations of the revenue laws, interference with civil rights, &c., &c., many of them of a most frivolous and trivial character, and all of them worked up by busy, intriguing, "smart," and, in many cases, unfeeling, detectives. The streets of that city are thronged daily, during the session, with numbers of reputed offenders, brought thither from any section of the State, against many of whom there is no evidence, and who are thus harrassed only to evidence the zeal of the "government detective."

Inconsistency and Hypocrisy.

When Mr. SUMNER, in the Senate of the United States, arraigned President GRANT for using the navy for the purpose of coercing public opinion in San Domingo, we pointed out the conspicuous hypocrisy that could denounce, at convenience, as an outrage, that which the Senator had sanctioned and justified as applicable to the South.

When we see men thus condemning, at one moment and in one breath, while in the next they sustain and commend, we lose confidence in their sincerity and attachment to *principle*, and are constrained to regard them as political mountebanks and hypocrits.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, unquestionably one of the very ablest men in the Radical party at the North, has the general reputation of being an *honest* enthusiast and fanatic—extreme and vindictive, but sincere in his convictions. We have never so considered him. On the contrary, we have uniformly thought him an arch-agitator for the sake of notoriety, and an unscrupulous and malevolent partisan. That he is a hypocrite as well, is evidenced by the fact that, at a recent meeting in Boston, he expressed sympathy with and for the French Communists, on the ground that they represented "what every American ought to love—the desire of the French people to govern themselves." It was but a few weeks since that the same man advocated the vicarious hanging of a few Southern millionaires, to glut his vengeance on the Southern people for this very virtue of "desiring to govern themselves !"

HORACE GREELEY is a better man than PHILLIPS, with more of the milk of human kindness in him. It is strange that, with much of personal charity, he should be so blind to the attitude which the Government occupies in its relations to the people of the Southern States. This want of perception frequently leads him into grotesque inconsistencies. For instance, we hear him seriously urging that the present is a fitting moment for "our Government" to plead, with President Thiers, "that military law might cease, and that justice be tempered by mercy."

It may be very decidedly questioned whether "our Government" is in a condition to plead with M. Thiers for the suppression of military authority in Paris. It was but a few days since that the President recommended, and an obediant and servile Congress passed, (and facile Mr. GREELEY approved,) a bill which absolutely destroys all the safe-guards of the Constitution ; which invests the Executive with dictatorial powers ; which unsheaths the sword of power at the behest of party malignity ; and which throws leniency, charity and "mercy" to the winds as obsolete ideas. "Mercy" may do very well, according to the Radical standard, for a set of vandals, who have brutalized the age by deeds of savage atrocity and barbarism—who have torn down, with blind ferocity, the monument of art, massacred the ministers and leveled the altars of religion ; but it is wholly inapplicable to brethren of the same race and citizens of a common government. "Military authority," according to the same logic, is a terrible thing in its application to a state of society, seething and red hot with the worst and most dangerous elements of popular convulsion—marked by daily deeds of incendiarism, pillage and murder—with no man's life or property secure, and no immunity of citizenship established; but it is very proper in a professed Republican Government, six years after arms have been laid down, and when peace and quiet are the aspirations of the whole people.

We know of no spectacle that would be so well calculated to excite the scorn of angels and the derision of man as that of the present "best government in the world" interceding with the Versailles authorities for the exercise of mercy and the cessation of military authority ! The reply, as apt as anything, might well be returned, "Physician, heal thyself !"

IN the *Post* of this city there appeared, a few days ago, a ridiculous effusion in reply to the opinion of Hon. B. F. Moore on the constitutionality of the Convention Act. This production was described by the editor as a "magnificent effort, written by Col. McLean, a prominent native lawyer of Robeson county." There being but one "prominent lawyer" of this name in Robeson, Col. Neill A. McLean, a distinguished lawyer and prominent Conservative, we are requested to say that he is not the author of the article referred to. There is an obscure individual, sometimes called Col. McLean, but more commonly known in Robeson as "Nasty Gnat."

THE great event of the week just closed, has been the trial of the Sampson county prisoners, which was yesterday removed to Brunswick county. Those who were present throughout the proceedings will not soon forget the able defence made by the eminent counsel, Col. A. A. McKoy of Sampson, and Col. W. S. Devane and Major D. J. Devane, of this city. With a careful watchfulness, an untiring zeal and an earnest, determined regard for the truth at stake, they scrutinized every word of the evidence as it was offered and showed up every inconsistency of the testimony as it was rendered. Our report but feebly represents the results of their effort.

For the Journal.

Meeting in Bladen County.

At a large meeting of the Conservative party of Bladen county, held at Elizabethtown on the 31 of June, Hon. T. D. McDowel was called to the chair and Dr. J. S. Devane was elected Secretary.

After a few remarks from the Chair explaining the object of the meeting it was resolved that a Committee of two from each Township be appointed to select a suitable candidate to represent this county in the State Convention, proposed to be held in November next.

After a short consultation the Committee reported Maj. R M. Devane as their choice, and recommended his unanimous nomination. The report of the Committee was enthusiastically adopted. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to inform Maj. Devane of his nomination: R. D. Melvin, Maj. Love and Duncan B. Hamlin.

A Committee of the following gentlemen was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: T. H. Sutton, C. McG. Dunn, T. O. Brown, J. W. Purdie and T. J. Norman, who report the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Conservative party of Bladen county appreciate the necessity of calling a Convention of the people to change the Constitution of the State, the present one being entirely unsuited to our wants, incomprehensible, contradictory and absurd.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the act passed by the Legislature enabling the people of the State to decide whether they shall have a Convention. We regard this action as so palpably lawful, correct and appropriate that we can scarcely trust the sincerity of those who express opposite views.

Resolved, That since it is the apparent purpose of the Republican party in this State, to stimulate the prejudices of the Northern people against us, by false statements of our social condition, in circulating greatly exaggerated accounts of lawlessness, and in manufacturing in many instances, glaring and unblushing falsehoods to our injury, with the design of securing the interposition of Federal authority, whereby to prevent a free election by the people, and by this means to regain their lost power, we urge upon the people the necessity of defeating the machinations of these unscrupulous men and upholding the peaceful and law-abiding characters which they have always maintained by a quiet and willing submission to the laws of the country and by a prompt co-operation with the lawful authorities, and bringing offenders of whatever condition to justice.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the conduct of the late Legislature in maintaining the supremacy of civil law against usurpation and despotism and for their conduct in vindicating and upholding the great Writ of Right they deserve the gratitude of every citizen of the State.

Resolved, That in Maj. Devane we have a candidate in whom we have unbounded confidence, and we pledge to him our enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That these proceedings be forwarded for publication to the Wilmington JOURNAL, Wilmington *Star*, *Robesonian*, and Fayetteville *Eagle*.

After some stirring remarks from Duncan Kelly, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

J. S. DEVANE, Sec'y.

T. D. MCDOWEL, Chairman.

RAILROAD TO FAYETTEVILLE.—By the amended charter of 1856-57 the W., C. & R. R. R. Company is granted authority to build a branch road from any point on the main stem to the town of Fayetteville.—Our attention has recently been called to this matter, and we are surprised that steps have not long since been taken by the company to avail themselves of the important privileges herein granted. Such a branch would evidently greatly increase the business of the main stem, and would be of immense advantage both to Wilmington and Fayetteville, besides building up and developing, by placing in direct communication with our great commercial marts, a most important section of our State. The distance from Lumberton, which is the nearest point on the line of the road to Fayetteville, is thirty-three miles, and the nature of the country is such that the construction of a railroad connecting the two would cost as little money perhaps as the same length of road could be built for over any part of the State. For thirty miles of the route there would be scarcely any grading, the only heavy work being for a mile or two where the road would cross Rockfish Creek, the remainder of the route being almost a dead level, with but few creeks or swamps requiring bridges or trestle.

The whole distance from Wilmington to Fayetteville, by this route, would be but one hundred and one miles, while the distance by the river is one hundred and twenty. Almost every summer navigation on the river is suspended for two or three months, and during all this time Fayetteville is effectually blockaded, and entirely cut off from all communication with the outside world, which is a source of great annoyance and loss to her business. Our road will soon be completed to Charlotte, thus placing us in direct communication with the great commercial centres, and this branch will then become of immense importance to Fayetteville and the country dependent for an outlet upon the Western Railroad. It is our deliberate opinion that this road, if built, would do more to build up Fayetteville, and at the same time to increase the business of Wilmington, and promote the general improvement of this section of the State, than any enterprise of the same magnitude that has yet been proposed.

What say Fayetteville and Wilmington?

Robesonian.

[We will say our say to-morrow.]

RAILROAD TO FAYETTEVILLE.—In reply to the article in Thursday's *Robesonian*, opening up the project of a branch of the W., C. & R. R. R. from Lumberton to the interior, we are authorized to say that the project is, at this time, a very impracticable one. The main line of road is now pressed for money with which to complete the road to Charlotte, and every energy will be put forward to secure this accomplishment. Until this is done, it is impracticable to think of building a branch, unless private enterprise would come forward with the means and work upon the benefits to be attained by the Company's charter.

There are several lines of steamers now running between this place and Fayetteville, and it would be a difficult matter for a railroad line to compete with transportation by water. The route between this place and Fayetteville is not so much closed during the summer season, as the *Robesonian* says, and it is only in a very dry season that the boats are laid up for any serious length of time, because of an insufficiency of water.

We are glad, always, to chronicle new improvements in the Cape Fear section, and would be rejoiced to know that the people of Fayetteville and Lumberton were to be connected by rail, but we think that our friends in these two sections can help us more in another way ;—those in Lumberton by contributing whatever spare change they may have to the completion of the W., C. & R. R. R. to Charlotte, and the good people of Fayetteville by extending the Western R. R. not only from Egypt to Salisbury, but *from Fayetteville to the Cape Fear river.*

&c.

Kansas boasts of 355 strawberries from one root.

"Pop-skull" is a favorite Charleston beverage.

Illinois has 1,089 school-houses of the log variety.

The new German theatre in New York will cost $500,000.

The Czar's annual income is only eight and a quarter million.

Chase is to be the next President, according to Ohio mediums.

At a London concert all the performers were ladies, even the violincellist.

The German army is to be put on a peace footing and to be composed of 700,000 men.

State Senator Flagg, of Illinois, has an orchard of 100 acres with 1,000 varieties of the apple.

The big hoop and ball styles of jewelry are so common in dollar stores that fashion is disgusted at them.

A Keokuker was arrested for beating his wife and bound over to keep the peace—she went on the bond.

An Illinois preacher, on a Missouri railway, bet $1,000 he could pick out the "pretty boy." Three card monte was $1,000 richer.

Callers in Indianapolis, if they don't find the lady in, are invited to wait; "she is only stepped out to get a divorce, and will be back in a few moments."

Twenty years ago South Norwalk, Conn., raised oysters enough for one family. Now 2,200 acres of harber ground are devoted to their culture.

Wanted—A cover for bare suspicion, a veil for the face of nature, buttons for breaches of privilege, binding for volumes of smoke, cement for broken engagements.

Nauvoo, formerly famous as the capital of Mormondon, is becoming equally famous for its grape wine. Sixty thousand gallons were sold last year, and more than that amount is now in store.

The latest invention of the Montana Indians is the setting up of toll-gates on narrow passes of the roads, and compelling travelers to pay for the privilege of crossing their hunting grounds.

Superior Court—Trial of the Young Men from Sampson County—Testimony of Witnesses for the Prosecution.

At the session of the Superior Court yesterday three of the eight young men whose cases were removed to this county from Sampson, were brought up for trial. These were Hardy Royall, Hanson Hunnicutt and Raiford Royall, charged with assault and battery. Mr. Solicitor Richardson and M. London, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and Col. W. H. McKoy and Messrs. W. S. & D. J. Devane for the defence. The evidence, as briefly as we can give it, is as follows:

FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Rosetta Royall, colored—I live in Sampson. Some men came to my house on Saturday night, broke in and set my house on fire and struck me. They were masked. Don't know who they were.

Cross Examined—I don't know what I signed at the Court House in Sampson unless I see it. I don't know what was on it. I don't remember saying I could get justice in Sampson, and didn't want to remove this case to New Hanover. I didn't bring this case into court. I don't know who brought it.

Martha Herring, colored—I live pretty near Rosetta Royall; don't know anything that was done to her; don't know nothing about her house being broken open. I know my house was broken open. They came to my house the last Saturday in March; near daylight when they came.—They struck me and took my measure, and said that they would kill me if I ever told. They said Raiford Royall and Hardy Royall were there. I didn't see Hunnicutt. They took my husband's gun when they left. They went towards Rosetta's house. She lived in the same old field with me.

Cross Examined—I saw Lockamy, Raiford Royall, Dave Baisley and Hardy Royall. I know them ; they were disguised, they had something over their faces. They had no sheets nor horns on. I know Hardy Royall by his voice and shape; have worked with him long enough to know his shape; don't know how high he is, didn't hear his voice; he's got just a common voice. I swear positively Hardy Royall was there; he came right in the house, and I made a fire; he called me by name and asked me who got my husband's gun; he never did anything to me. There was a heap of people there; I didn't count them; there was more than three; I will swear Lewis Hunnicutt was there; I know him well ; Hanson Lockamy was there; Raiford Royall was there; I would know him with a cover over his face; I don't know whether he had cloth or paper over his face; it weren't paint; he had on streaked clothes, homespun, shoes, low crown black hat and one of those close body coats. I positively swear it was after midnight; the chickens crowed before they left. It was a rainy night, cloudy and no moonshine. I don't know when they went to Rosetta's; they went that way; my husband told me it was the last Saturday night in March, and I know it was; I know it was in March because it was in March; I can name another month besides March; its May ; March comes first ; I don't know any other month; I don't how many days there are in a month; nor how many months in a year; there are six days in the week; Monday is the first day in the week and Saturday is the last; I don't do nothing with Sunday. I will swear Lewis Hunnicutt was there; I lived on the same plantation with him for two years since the surrender. I went before the Grand Jury; didn't tell them how many men were there. Lewis had something white over his face; don't know how often I have seen him in 12 months; he talks sorter stuttering; don't know whether he has a loud voice or a soft voice; there ain't no doubt about it; they were surely there; I can't tell the difference between Hunnicutt's and Baisley's voice; they don't talk alike.

Swansay Royall, colored, testified to being at Martha Herring's house on the last Saturday night in March ; that the two Royalls, the two Lockamys, Baisley and Crumpler were there; that they broke down the door and threw her down on the floor and measured her ; that they enquired for Ike Royall, who lives with Rosetta, and finally went in that direction. On cross-examination, she re asserted that the above parties were there ; knew Crumpler very well, had seen him often ; didn't see his face that night, because he had a cover on; was uncertain if Hanson Hunnicutt was there ; lived with Mr. Odin Royall ; had no dispute; had nothing against him; had never stolen flour from him ; know Hardy Royall ; his face was covered up ; heard him talking ; there was a big fire in the house, and nothing hindered her from knowing him ; he said some girls were coming to the house that night and he was coming to play the fiddle for them ; didn't know exactly what time it was ; it was before day ; reckoned that Louis Hunnicutt was there, but had not sworn to it yet ; would swear that Lewis Hunnicutt was there, and kiss the book on it ; he was there, certain.

Isaac Royal, colored, testified to being at Rosetta Reynold's house on the night in question; that Raiford Royall, Hardy Royall and many others bursted the door down and called for him ; he wasn't in the house, was in the garden.

Cross Examined—Was about 10 steps from them in the garden ; rainy night ; saw the Royalls and knew them by their talk ; it was light enough to see them.—When they broke open the door they struck a light and went in the house ; saw them by the light they struck ; couldn't tell how many came up ; may have been 50, but don't know ; wasn't driving at ——— ; didn't have his gun there ; Raiford and Hardy was side by side and came to the door ; saw them help to break the door down ; didn't know the others as well as the Royalls ; swore before the Grand Jury in Sampson that Raiford and Hardy Royall were there ; didn't know whether he is sure that he saw them or not.

Rosetta White, colored, testified that they came to her house, asked for her husband, and then went to Martha Herring's house.

Hardy Royall, Raiford Royall and Hanson Hunnicutt were there ; others were there also. Asked her if she knew any of them ; said she did, when they told her they would kill her if she told any one.

Cross examined—Would swear positively to Hanson Hunnicutt ; knew him by his shape, voice and walk ; did not see his face ; had a squirrel skin over his face; they said they wanted the pistol ; told them she didn't have one ; they called her a d—d liar. [Here follows a long and tedious description of the clothes worn by the party, the only point of interest being that witness swore that the coat worn by Hunnicutt, was seen by her, one rainy Sunday afternoon, on Hunnicutt's little girl.] Hardy Royall didn't say anything, only asked for her husband's pistol; it was between midnight and day; don't know how many there were; knew Hardy Royall because she did know him; knew Lockamy and Barsden; did'nt know them as well as the Royall's; would swear to Raiford and Hardy Royall and Hanson Hunnicutt. If Baisley was there didn't know him; know nothing about what the others would swear to; had known Hardy Royall and Raiford Royall about 4 years and Hunnicutt about a year; was certain that they were there.

The prosecution here rested the case for the present.

Trial of the Sampson County Prisoners—Evidence for the Defence—A Juror Sick—Mis-Trial—A Packed Jury—Affidavit Submitted by Counsel [for Defendants—Trial Removed to Brunswick County.

The trial of Hardy Royall, Hanson Royall and Raiford Hunnicutt, from Sampson county, charged with assault and battery and forcible trespass, was continued on Friday night, to a late hour, but, owing to the sudden illness of one of the jurors, a mistrial was declared. Having published the evidence for the prosecution in yesterday's paper, we here give a summary of that elicited for the defence.

Everett Turner testified that he lived in Sampson county ; is the brother in-law of Hanson Hunnicutt ; Hunnicutt was with him on the evening of the last Saturday in March ; went home with him between sunset and dark at Clinton ; met again after supper and talked a few minutes ; he asked him to go down town ; didn't go with him and he left. He returned about 9 o'clock and stayed with witness until 11, when he left with his mother. Clinton is about 8 miles from where the assault is alleged to have been committed.

Mrs. Hunnicutt testified that she was the mother of Hanson Hunnicutt. Had heard of the difficulty of March 25th.—Hanson was with her at Clinton that night; eat his suppe. and went down town and then came back and stayed at her house; they both went down to Turner's house and sat until 9 and 10 o'clock. At 12 he went to bed. Witness's daughter-in-law, Susan Hunnicutt, and her nephew, were stopping with her that night. The next morning he was there. There are 5 rooms in the house; Hanson slept in the large room, near the fire. He was there before sunrise.

Mrs. Susan Hunnicutt testified that she was married to Hanson Hunnicutt's brother; was at Clinton the Saturday night before the alleged outrage. Hanson was at his mother's all the evening, except when they went down the street; saw him that night after 12 o'clock. Witness stayed that night at Mrs. H's house. Hanson slept in the parlor; it was the big room in the house.

Miss Bettie Hunnicutt testified that she had heard of the time when this outrage was committed. Hanson Hunnicutt was at his mother's house in Clinton. He came there Saturday about 3 p. m. and spent the night; he went down street after supper, and returned from Turner's about 10 or 11 o'clock; he slept in the hall that night; sat up in the room where he was lying about an hour; it was about 12 o'clock; saw him the next morning before sunrise. Father, mother, sister, brother, widow Hunnicutt and her son were in the house.

Wm. A. Hunnicutt, testified. Hansom Hunnicutt, is his uncle; had heard of the outrage the night it is said to have been committed; was at Clinton that night; stayed at his grand mother's house and slept in the parlor room; slept in the same bed with his uncle that night; went to bed about 12 o'clock; took off his clothes as did also his uncle; woke up before day and his uncle was with him; witnesse's uncle, two aunts, mother, grand mother and grand father slept there that night; it is about 8 miles to where these negroes live from Clinton; his uncle walked to Clinton that evening; they got up about sunrise.——On cross-examination stated that his uncle didn't wake him up; didn't see any mask; went to bed at 12 and woke up an hour before day; mother, grandmother and two aunts were in the room when they went to bed.

James Draughon testified that he lived near Clinton; had heard of the alleged outrage about three days afterwards; on the night of the outrage Lewis Hunnicutt was near witness' house; he was very drunk; it was about 8 o'clock; he was going towards his house; he was working at a mill belonging to brother of witness; had worked until about 2 o'clock of Saturday, when he got too drunk to work; he left witness' gate about 8 o'clock Saturday night.

John H. Jones testified that he had been living in Sampson for the last 6 months ; that he came from Texas ; had heard of alleged outrage of March 25th ; didn't know whether he saw Mr. Lewis Hunnicutt on that day or not ; saw him frequently during March, but is not certain that he had seen him on the 25th ; saw him very drunk on Saturday night, in the road; roused him up and told him to go home ; he didn't go ; saw him about 9 o'clock ; it was about a mile from Draughon's.

James Williamson testified : Lives at Mrs. James Williams, about 2 miles from Clinton, and about 1 mile from Draughon's. Saw Lewis Hunnicutt one Saturday night in March ; he came to witness' room ; he was very drunk ; it was between 9 and 10 o'clock; this was about 5 or 6 miles from the scene of the alleged outrage. Josiah Hollis stayed with them; they lay in bed; if Hunnicutt left during the night didn't know it; the sun was more than one hour high before Hunnicutt got up ; this was a Saturday night in the latter part of March, and witness thought it was the night of the alleged outrage; Hunnicutt slept in the middle of the bed; witness slept on the outside; the other couldn't have got up without disturbing him; witness has charge of Mr. Williams' house; didn't wake up during the night that Hunnicutt slept with him; is not related to defendant; have known him about 4 years.

Josiah Hollis testified to having slept at Mr. Williams' house the last Saturday night in March; Lewis Hunnicutt, James Williamson and witness slept together that night; defendant came in between 9 and 10 that night: witness slept behind, Hunnicutt in the middle and Williamson in front; witness went to sleep about 10 o'clock and woke before sunrise; the others were in the them then ; had never been to the house where the negroes live; is not related to defendants; had known Hunnicutt about 3 years; is on good terms with him; had not spoken about this matter to anyone.

[There is other testimony in this case but we regret that we are unable to publish it here, but it will certainly appear on Tuesday morning.]

In Court, yesterday morning, it was announced that one of the jurymen in the case had been suddenly taken ill and a mistrial was announced. Col. A. A. McKoy, one of the counsel for the defence, then arose and said that he should move for a removal of the case to Brunswick county, inasmuch as the defence had received information sufficient to justify them in believing that the Sheriff had packed the jury. His Honor then instructed him to make an affidavit to the fact and submit it to the Court, which was afterwards done. The following is the affidavit:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
JUNE TERM, 1871.

State
vs.
Hardy Royall and others.

The defendants in this cause make oath that they are informed, and verily believe, that they cannot get a fair trial in the county of New Hanover in this cause, for the reason that the Sheriff and other influential citizens of this county have been actively engaged in influencing the public mind against these defendants and resorting to unfair practices to secure their conviction.

2d. That in this cause, removed from Sampson county, the officers of this Court, charged with the summoning of *tales* jurors, have knowingly summoned men, as these affiants are informed and believe, whose prejudices would prevent these defendants from obtaining a fair and impartial trial.

3. That this cause was removed from the county of Sampson upon the allegation, in substance, that there existed in said county an organization denominated as, the Ku-Klux Klan, and that on account of its presence and number in said county, the State could not get a fair trial in this cause, and these officials are informed and believe that there exists in the county of New Hanover a political organization, powerful in influence, property and numbers, and embracing the officers of this Court, entrusted with summoning *tales* jurors, which said organization insists and contends that there does exist in this State an organization styled the Ku-Klux Klan.—And these affiants are informed and believe that the organization existing in this county above referred to is so inimical and hostile to the said Ku-Klux-Klan, which said organization charges does exist; that these affiants verily believe that it is not possible for any defendant who is charged with being a member of said Klan, or suspected thereof, to get a fair and impartial trial in New Hanover county, and they do not believe that they can obtain a fair trial in the county of New Hanover.

(This affidavit was sworn to by Hardy Royall, Raiford Royall and Hanson Hunnicutt. A similar affidavit was sworn to by the defendants in three other cases.)

Mr. London, for the State, resisted the motion for removal, and was replied to by Col. McKoy.

His Honor decided the affidavit sufficient and ordered it to be removed to Brunswick County.

Major D. J. Devane, of Counsel for defence, moved to reduced the amount of the bonds of defendants, and supported his motion by an argument of much force, as did Col. McKoy. The Solicitor began to make some remarks upon the pending motion, which seemed to favor the reduction, in some degree, the amount of the bonds, when the Judge, with too much feeling in his manner, desired to know if the Solicitor undertook to become responsible for the appearance of the defendants at Brunswick court, and he undertook to say that if the bond was reduced for the purpose of allowing the prisoners to give it that they would not appear at that, or any other, term of the court.

His Honor then, with considerable excitement and petulance, made a long argument which, it seems to us, was unbecoming his position, and in conflict, we believe, with well-established legal precedents, refusing to reduce the amount of the bonds. The defendants then entered into bond, as follows :

Hanson Hunnicutt, defendent ; W. H. Herring, $6,000 ; J. H. Turlington, $500 Minson McLamb, $1,000 ; Jno. R. Smith, $2,000—4 cases, $2,000 each, $8,000.

Hardy Royall, defendent ; Raiford Royall, defendent ; Hardy E. Royall—3 cases, $2.000 in each case, $8,000.

Hanson Lockaway, defendent ; Olin Lockaway, defendent ; David C. Baysden, defendent ; Chas. H. Crumpler, defendent ; Louis H. Hunnicutt, defendent ; Isham McLamb, $3,000 ; Jno. E. Parker, $1,500 ; Jno. R. Smith, $2,000 ; Jas. H. Turlington, $500—3 cases, $2,000 each, $6,000.

A XVth preacher in Alabama, named Bugg, cut the throat of his brother-in-law, Harper, in church, for making a fuss about his seduction of Harper's young sister. Bugg then crawled off.

The grave of ex-Governor Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, in Cedar Hill Cemetery, is always marked by a beautiful bouquet, though no monumental stone surmounts it.